

DAILY REPORT

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OFFICIAL TO DISCUSS SS-20 DEPLOYMENT WITH USSR

OW080119 Tokyo KYODO in English 0105 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 8 KYODO -- The government has decided to send a ranking Foreign Ministry official to Moscow next month to begin a series of talks with the Kremlin on medium-range SS-20 Soviet missiles deployed in the Far East. Government sources said Shozo Kadota, director general of the Foreign Ministry's United Nations Bureau, will confer with Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa and Vladimir Petrovskiy, director of the Foreign Ministry's International Organizations Bureau, on the nuclear disarmament.

Minoru Tanba, chief of the Soviet affairs section of the European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, will accompany Kadota on his official visit to Moscow scheduled for mid-July, the sources said.

Kapitsa visited Tokyo last April as the head of the Soviet Government delegation to the third Russo-Japanese working-level talks, and exchanged views with Deputy Foreign Minister Toshihiro Nakajima on SS-20 deployment in Siberia. But the Japanese and Soviet negotiators failed to produce any concrete results.

At the Williamsburg summit last month, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone clarified Japan position to firmly support the Western industrially-advanced nations' efforts to secure their national security against growing Soviet military menace.

According to informed sources, the Soviets have already deployed a total of 108 SS-20 missiles, carrying a total of 324 nuclear warheads, in a wide area east of the Ural mountains. According to reports from the U.S., missile site construction work is underway at more strategic points in eastern Siberia.

Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Yuriy Andropov and Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko have repeatedly insisted on the right to transfer medium-range SS-20 nuclear missiles from west of the Ural mountains to areas to the east if such transfers were approved at the current U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks on the intermediate nuclear forces (INF) in Geneva.

TALKS WITH PRC ON YEN CREDIT BEGIN 8 JUNE

OW080417 Tokyo KYODO in English 0406 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO -- Japan and China began two days of working-level talks here Wednesday to fix the amount of yen credits to be extended to China in fiscal 1983, the Foreign Ministry said.

This is the final year of the 1979-83 bilateral agreement, in which Japan pledged to provide \$1.5 billion in yen credits. Japan is expected to offer an amount larger than the yen 65 billion (\$270 million) set aside for fiscal 1982.

Foreign Ministry officials said the fiscal 1983 credits will finance the construction of a railway, harbor facilities and additional equipment and the steel works near Shanghai.

NAKASONE SENDS MARCOS MESSAGE ON ECONOMIC SUMMIT

OW071043 Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Manila, June 7 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone managed to convey Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos' call for global economic reforms during the recently concluded Williamsburg summit in the United States, a Japanese official here said Tuesday.

The Japanese Embassy's counsellor, Nagao Hyodo, called on Marcos at the Presidential Palace with a message from Nakasone and to tell him that the Japanese leader's efforts could be gleaned from the joint communique signed by the leaders of the U.S., Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, Canada and Japan.

The communique mentioned "protectionism," the dismantling of trade barriers, and other free trade issues which Marcos asked Nakasone to bring up at the summit when the Japanese leader was in Manila during his tour of the Association of Southeast Asia last month.

In the same message, Nakasone also sent the president and his wife congratulations on the June 11 wedding of their youngest daughter, Irene.

ALL MSDF VESSELS TO HAVE LIVE TORPEDOES, MINES

OW071149 Tokyo KYODO in English 1131 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 7 KYODO -- The Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) disclosed Tuesday that all its vessels will be fitted out with live torpedoes and mines by this fall. This will become possible with the completion of the last depot for assembling and mounting such live weapons at the Maizuru District Corps in Fukui Prefecture, the MSDF said.

Construction of such depots, aimed at preparing MSDF vessels for actual fighting, was launched in September 1980, six months after the Defense Agency chief called for a shift to emergency footing. So far, self-defense vessels have mounted torpedoes and mines only for training purposes, except for those based in Yokosuka, Kanagawa Prefecture, and Kure, Yamaguchi Prefecture, where live-weapon stations are located. Other fitting-out depots were built at the Sasebo District Corps in Nagasaki Prefecture in fiscal 1981 and the Ominato District Corps in Aomori the following year.

Construction of the one in the Maizuru district -- a yen 200 million ferro-concrete building -- started last March, and is to be completed this fall, the MSDF said.

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT AID DECREASE -- Tokyo 4 Jun KYODO -- Japan's official development aid (ODA) in calendar 1982 decreased from 1981 with that to international organizations especially slow, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday. It said the 1982 ODA totaled \$3,023 million, down 4.7 percent from calendar 1981. But in terms of the yen, the 1982 aid increased 7.7 percent to yen 752.9 billion. Ministry officials said this was because of a 13 percent depreciation in the value of the yen against the U.S. currency during the year. The announcement said aid to China and other developing nations in the form of yen loans and commodity loans totaled \$1,367 million, up 4.7 percent over calendar 1981. But contributions to the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other international organizations declined 28 percent to \$656 million. Ministry sources said other industrialized nations expanded bilateral aid and reduced contributions to international organizations. The ministry said the 1982 ODA accounted for 0.29 percent of Japan's gross national product (GNP), up from 0.28 percent in calendar 1981. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0003 GMT 4 Jun 83 OW]

SOVIET EXPULSION OF U.S. ATTACHE FOR ESPIONAGE REPORTED

SK071530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA) -- The USSR State Security Committee announced that attache of the U.S. Embassy in the Soviet Union Louis Thomas was caught red-handed during a spy action in Moscow on June 2, according to a report.

In the course of the investigation, the evidence was obtained which fully exposes him as a person engaged in intelligence activities which are incompatible with his official status. The spy was declared persona non grata for the spy activities violating the law.

NODONG SINMUN SCORNS CHON'S HOMAGE TO PREDECESSORS

SK071122 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA) -- Commenting on the visit paid by traitor Chon Tu-hwan to the graves of his predecessors Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui, the dictators and traitors to the nation, a few days ago, NODONG SINMUN Tuesday says:

He showed by his actual deed that he is an associate of the preceding puppets and one of their remnants.

The author of the commentary continues: Nothing but wormwood can grow in a wormwood field. It is only too clear that no other "character" than such heinous traitor as Chon Tu-hwan can be trained by the U.S. imperialists, the aggressors.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan usurped the puppet power as a colonial watchdog at a time when the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule was plunged into a more serious crisis and is now selling off the interests of the country and nation, lock, stock, and barrel, to his masters more openly than his predecessors. To maintain the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists, he is destroying at random the patriotic forces demanding democracy and reunification and desperately trying to perpetuate national division into "two Koreas."

Now the South Korean people are unanimous in desiring independence, democracy and reunification.

It is one more vicious challenge to the patriotic desire of the people that traitor Chon Tu-hwan went to the graves of his predecessors, the dictators and traitors, at such moment.

The miserable end of traitors Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui show how the traitors to the nation are ostracised by history. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, too, will meet his destruction on the road of treachery.

VRPR ASSAILS CHON'S MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS

SK080026 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will talk about the absurd remarks that Chon Tu-hwan made at the so-called 28th Memorial Day ceremony. The Chon Tu-hwan group held a government-sponsored function called the 28th Memorial Day ceremony at the Central National Theater in Seoul on 6 June.

In a so-called memorial address read by Kim Sang-hyop, Chong Tu-hwan babbled about the non-existent threat of southward invasion, flinging mud at the North, and spat out such words as self-reliance, independence, reunification, and patriotism. This is nonsense. His clamoring about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, maliciously slandering the North, is a marionette's clumsy political farce following the script of the United States.

Availing itself of every opportunity, the Chon Tu-hwan group has spun out the so-called theory of the threat of southward invasion, bent on slandering the North. This is, indeed, a ridiculous act aimed at inciting apprehension over North-South confrontation and a war atmosphere among the people and is aimed at calming the daily-growing anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan fighting spirit of the masses of all walks of life by directing their attention elsewhere. This also nakedly exposes the true color of the bellicose element which is trying to accelerate preparations for war through northward invasion by justifying its war preparation maneuvers with the cloak of nonexistent southward invasion and by introducing more murderous weapons and military aid from the United States.

No one will be deceived by such a outright lie, however desperately traitor Chon Tu-hwan may rave about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, getting overheated with slandering the North.

What is more ridiculous is that traitor Chon Tu-hwan -- the colonial puppet stooge of the United States -- brazenly clamored about self-reliance, independence, reunification, and patriotism. Having converted south Korea into a complete a tributary to and a colony of the United States, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is brazenly advertising self-reliance and independence and talking about reunification and patriotism, while seeking the road of division and treachery. This patriotism, while seeking the road of division and treachery. This is a foolish maneuver to hide his crimes before the times, history, the masses, and the nation.

As you well know, South Korea is thoroughly subordinated to the United States in all the fields -- including politics, economy, military, and diplomacy -- and the Chon Tu-hwan regime is acting under the orders and directives of the United States. When the U.S. imperialists provoked the 25 June war, numerous youths and middle-aged men served as bullet shields for the United States and lost their lives. This was because South Korea is a colony of the United States.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan -- the chieftain of South Korea, a colony of the United States, and a U.S. stooge -- dares to claim to stand for self-reliance and independence. This cannot but be said to be a brazenfaced trick. His clamoring about reunification and patriotism is all the same. Following the U.S. policy towards the Korean peninsula, he is singing splittist ballads, such as separate entry into the United Nations, simultaneous entry into the United Nations, or cross-recognition, to fabricate the two Koreas, and he is babbling about reunification, while blaring about anticommunism and the annihilation of communism. This is nothing but a trick to fix the status quo of division under the pretext of reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is embellishing and beautifying its antinational criminal acts under the cloak of patriotism, sticking not to democracy and reunification but to fascism and division. This is a wolf in sheep's clothing.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's remarks on that day are, in a word, foolish and are aimed at hiding his crimes against history and the nation and at realizing his wild ambition for secure, long-term power by misleading public opinion at home and abroad. Chon Tu-hwan cannot, however, deceive our masses with such foolish maneuvers. Chon Tu-hwan must atone for his crimes before the masses and the nation in accordance with the unanimous intention and demand of the people and step down from power without delay.

Our masses will never pardon traitor Chon Tu-hwan's never-to-be-forgotten crimes and will more vigorously stage the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle to eradicate the U.S. colonial rule, to overthrow the military dictatorial regime, and to realize the democratization and independence of society and the independent reunification of the country.

CHONGNYON ISSUES STATEMENT DENOUNCING CHON'S SUPPRESSION

SK070927 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Chongnyon Central Standing Committee 6 June statement -- read by announcer]

[Text] The South Korean people, who have undergone all sorts of misfortunes and sufferings, shorn of even their basic freedoms and democratic rights under the medieval, fascist oppression of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, are still stubbornly struggling to get out of this state of suffocation.

Recently, many university students in South Korea have staged rallies and demonstrations almost every day, calling for the fascist gangster Chon Tu-hwan to step down from power and for democratization of society.

Along with this, many other South Korean figures, including Kim Yong-sam, are also staging various forms of struggle, including hunger strikes, calling for the termination of the military fascist dictatorial system and the realization of democracy.

The overseas Korean compatriots are extending active support and encouragement to this struggle. Fair public opinion of foreign countries, including Japan, is also expressing active solidarity with the South Korean people's struggle for independence and democracy and is further raising its voice condemning the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Frightened by this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is more frantically perpetrating the brutal suppression of democratic figures and students in South Korea and is hell-bent on obliterating their sacred and just struggle. The puppet clique has illegally arrested and detained democratic figures and patriotic youths and students in South Korea and has imposed brutal torture and persecution upon them. Thus, it has brutally suppressed student rallies and demonstrations with bayonets.

These are extremely treacherous acts running counter to the independent reunification of the country and to the aspirations for democracy.

The Chongnyon Central Standing Committee bitterly condemns the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist suppression of youths, students and democratic figures in South Korea, declaring it as an unpardonable challenge to the entire Korean people desirous of independence, democracy in South Korean society, and national reunification. The Chon Tu-hwan clique's recent suppression of democratic figures, youths and students in South Korea once again vividly exposes to the world its fascist, treacherous, and treasonous nature.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is perpetrating wholesale suppression in a bid to gratify its dirty greed for power in return for serving in the maintenance of the U.S. imperialist colonial system. It has completely deprived those democratic figures and politicians with different political views of even the freedom of political activity.

All prisons in South Korea today are full of political prisoners who have been illegally arrested and detained. South Korea has been reduced to a jail in which the freedom of speech, labor rights, and even basic human rights have been completely trampled underfoot.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must unconditionally and immediately release all political prisoners, including the illegally arrested and detained democratic figures, youths and students, guarantee them freedom of political activity and fully ensure all of the democratic rights of press, assembly and association. Chon Tu-hwan, a dirty stooge of the U.S. imperialists and heinous flunkeyist traitor, must apologize to the nation for his crimes and immediately step down from power.

The U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea are directly to blame for all developments in South Korea today. In order to realize democracy in South Korea and to reunify the country, the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea must be terminated.

The Japanese authorities must refrain from encouraging such rarely seen fascists as the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is running counter to the trend of the times, and must correct their incorrect policy towards Korea.

We firmly believe that the broad segments of the Japanese people and the peaceloving people of the world will further raise their voices in condemning the fascist atrocities of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique against the South Korean democratic figures, youths and students, and will extend more active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Korean people for independence and democracy in South Korea society and for national reunification.

All Korean compatriots in Japan will actively support the sacred patriotic struggle of the South Korean people under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and will more vigorously stage the sacred struggle for expediting national reunification.

[Signed] 6 June 1983, Tokyo, Japan

FOREIGN PRESS CITED ON KIM YONG-SAM'S CONDITION

SK080423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA) -- Kim Yong-sam, president of the defunct New Democratic Party of South Korea, who entered an indefinite hunger strike against dictatorship and for democracy, has been continuing his struggle for 20 days, according to a KNS report from Tokyo, quoting a report of the Seoul correspondent of KYODO carried in the Japanese paper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN June 7.

Saying that the puppet clique refused to accept his demands for the release of all political prisoners, lift of restrictions on political activities, freedom of the press, the revision of the "constitution" and so forth, Kim Yong-sam declared that he would continue the hunger strike till these demands are met, the report said.

Kim Yong-sam is in a dangerous condition from the morning of June 7, according to a foreign press report.

SOUTH KOREAN GROUP SUPPORTS KIM YONG-SAM'S FAST

SK080437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA) -- A committee consisting of anti-"government" personages supporting the struggle of Kim Yong-sam, president of the defunct New Democratic Party, issued a statement in denunciation of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's suppression, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

The statement said the committee members were scheduled to meet on June 7 at the Seoul University Hospital where Kim Yong-sam was continuing his hunger strike against fascism and for democracy to discuss the problem of his health conditions but were placed under house arrest in the morning by the fascist clique.

The statement also noted that two persons had been sentenced to 15 days of detention by a fascist "summary court" for distributing leaflets containing news about Kim Yong-sam's hunger strike and many others are subjected to suppression on similar charges.

The statement strongly criticized the puppet clique and "government"-guided media for failing to run even a line on Kim Yong-sam's hunger strike.

OPENINGS OF POLITICAL BODIES' SESSIONS IN CHINA NOTED

Leaders Attend CPPCC Session

SK061207 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing June 5 (KCNA) -- The first session of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) opened in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on June 4, according to a XINHUA report.

Leading cadres of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Yang Shangkun, Hu Qiaomu, Qin Jiwei, Chen Muhua, Gu Mu, Chen Pixian, Hao Jianxiu and others attended the opening meeting.

Present there were members from the democratic parties, people's organizations and all strata and all nationalities, 1,794 all told.

Deng Yingchao, executive chairman of the presidium of the session, declared the meeting open and made an opening address. The meeting approved the agenda and time-schedule of the current session and the list of its motions examination committee. The meeting was presided over by Hu Ziang, executive chairman of the presidium.

NPC Attendance, Agenda Reported

SK071522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing June 6 (KCNA) -- The first session of the Sixth National People's Congress (NPC) of the People's Republic of China opened here this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People, according to a XINHUA report.

The meeting was attended by 2,884 deputies including Hu Yaobang, Li Xiannian, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Ni Zhifu and Liao Chengzhi. Leaders of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Deng Xiaoping and Deng Yingchao and other cadres attended the opening ceremony as observers.

Peng Zhen, presiding chairman of the session and executive chairman of the presidium, made an opening speech.

Earlier, a preparatory meeting for the first session of the Sixth National People's Congress was held on June 4.

Items on the agenda of the coming session were adopted at the preparatory meeting. Follow the main items on the agenda of the session:

- Hearing a report on the work of the government delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang, a report on the plan of economic and social development for 1983 by Yao Yilin, vice-premier and minister of the State Planning Commission, and a report on the final state accounts for 1982 by Wang Bingqian, minister of finance;
- Electing the chairman, vice-chairmen, secretary-general and members of the Standing Committee of the Sixth NPC;
- Electing the president and vice-president of the People's Republic of China;
- Deciding on the nomination of the premier, vice-premiers, state councillors, ministers of the ministries and commissions, auditor-general and secretary-general of the State Council;
- Electing the chairman of the Central Military Commission and deciding on the nomination of other members of the commission; and
- Electing the president of the Supreme People's Court and the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

The preparatory meeting elected a 164-member presidium for the session, with Chen Pixian as the session's secretary-general.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PLA DANCE TROUPE

Performance for KPA Units

SK051053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA) -- The song and dance ensemble of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Zhang Zhongbin, deputy director of the cultural department under the General Political Department of the CPLA, visited Hill 351, a height of heroes, on June 3. The members of the ensemble went round battle sites of the hill where fighters of our people's army displayed collective heroism in the battle for crushing the U.S. imperialist aggressors, upholding the order of respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the supreme commander, during the fatherland liberation war.

Noting that the armies of China and Korea are armies with long-standing revolutionary traditions, the head of the ensemble stressed: The militant friendship sealed in blood between the peoples and armies of the two countries will shine forever.

The ensemble gave a performance at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade O I-chong belongs. The Chinese artists put on stage a program of militant, revolutionary and friendly songs and dances, enjoying warm acclamation of the audience. At the end of the performance, soldiers of the unit presented souvenirs to the ensemble. The ensemble left at the unit a silk banner inscribed with the words "The China-Korean friendship will be everlasting."

In the evening the KPA unit arranged a party for the CPLA song and dance ensemble.

Prior to it, the ensemble visited the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Yi Chang belongs and gave a performance.

On June 4 the song and dance ensemble performed on the Kumgangsan open-air stage for People's Army soldiers and working people.

Meeting With Kim Il-song

SK071620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1603 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on June 7 received the leading members and principal artistes of the song and dance ensemble of the Chinese People's Liberation Army on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were head of the song and dance ensemble Zhang Zhongbin, deputy director of the cultural department under the General Political Department of the CPLA, leading members of the ensemble and its principal actors and actresses.

On hand were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President of the DPRK; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-minister of people's armed forces; and Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-premier and foreign minister.

He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim, and Wang Xiaowu, military attache, of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang were also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Sees Performance

SK071627 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1607 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song on June 7 appreciated a performance given by the song and dance ensemble of the Chinese People's Liberation Army on a visit to our country at the Mansudae Art Theatre.

The theatre was overflowing with the feelings of warm friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples who have struggled side by side for the accomplishment of the common cause, firmly joining hands as class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms for a long historical period and won victories together.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song took the box, the cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and applause burst forth in the theatre. Artists of the song and dance ensemble of the CPLA presented him with bouquets carrying boundless reverence.

Seeing the performance were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-president of the DPRK, Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK, and chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK, and vice-minister of people's armed forces; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK, vice-premier and foreign minister; department directors of the C.C., the WPK, chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of working people's organisations, generals of the KPA, leading men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press, working people and People's Army soldiers in the city.

Also seeing the performance were Charge d'Affaires ad Interim He Zhangming and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang, head of the CPLA song and dance ensemble Zhang Zhongbin, deputy director of the cultural department under the CPLA General Political Department, and leading personnel of the ensemble.

The artists of the CPLA song and dance ensemble began their performance with men's choruses "Song of General Kim Il-song" and "In the Hopeful Field," which were followed by a colourful program including the dances "The Soldiers' Pride" and "Battle Drum at Jinshan Mountain," the man's solo "The Night in the Grassland" and the women's solos "Our Daily Flowering Life" and "My Homeland."

The performers impressively showed the proud successes achieved by the Chinese people in the revolution and construction under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China and the noble political and moral traits and staunch will of the CPLA soldiers.

They delighted the audience by excellently singing the Korean songs "On the Road of Struggle Under the Leadership of the General," "Mangyong Flower" and "No One Knows It."

At the end of the performance Korean and Chinese national flags were hung on the background of the stage with the words "Long live China-Korea friendship" and artists in the military uniforms and national costumes of the two countries danced a dance of China-Korea friendship to the tunes of the revolutionary paean "The Star of Korea" and the Chinese song "Chinese and Korean Peoples Are Like One Family," singing loudly the sentiments of everlasting friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of Korea and China forged in blood in the same trench in the struggle against the common enemy.

The performance was acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic plane. When the curtain fell, cheers of hurrah again rocked the hall.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented a floral basket to the performers, congratulating them on their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

CULTURAL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC, PAKISTAN

SK061552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA) -- The government cultural delegation of our country headed by minister of culture and art Yi Chang-son returned home today by air after visiting China and Pakistan. It was met at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Chang Chol, Vice-minister of culture and art; Choe Yong-hwa, first vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions; and other personages concerned; and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

FILM RECEPTION FOR PRC EMBASSY OFFICIALS

SK021624 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA) -- The Foreign Ministry gave a film reception today for the Chinese Embassy officials in Pyongyang. Invited there were He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the embassy and Chinese correspondents here.

On hand were Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and personages concerned. The attendants appreciated the Korean documentary film "Blood Cemented Korea-China Friendship."

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BELGRADE UNCTAD MEETING

SK281547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA) -- A government delegation of our country headed by Kim Myon-nye left Pyongyang today to attend the sixth meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development scheduled in Yugoslavia. It was seen off at the airport by Han Su-kil, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Ljupco Tavciovski, Yugoslav ambassador to our country.

HUNGARIAN PARTY, TELEVISION DELEGATIONS PAY VISITS

Party Delegation Arrives

SK301637 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1551 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA) -- A delegation of party workers of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by Budzsaklia Matyas, deputy director of a department of the Central Committee of the HLWP, arrived here on May 30. The delegation was met at the airport by Kim Yu-son, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and officials of the Hungarian Embassy here.

Meets With Hwang Chang-yop

SK061532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on June 6 met and had a friendly talk with the party workers delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by Budzsaklia Matyas, deputy head of a department of the party. Present on the occasion were Kim Yu-son, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Hungarian Embassy here.

Party Delegation Departs

SK071537 Pyongyang KNCA in English 1522 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA) -- A party workers' delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by Budzsaklia Matyas, deputy director of a department of the Central Committee of the party, left here on June 7 by plane. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Yu-son, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang. During their stay in our country, the guests visited Mangyongdae and went round various places of Pyongyang and local areas.

TV Delegation Arrives

SK231617 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA) -- A Hungarian TV delegation headed by Richard Nagy, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Hungarian television, arrived in Pyongyang on May 23 by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by Cha Song-su, vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and director of the General Bureau of Television, and Hungarian Ambassador to our country Etre Sandor. The DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee arranged a party for the delegation in the evening.

Meeting With Hwang Chang-yop

SK301615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1547 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on May 30 met and had a friendly conversation with the Hungarian TV delegation headed by Richard Nagy, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Hungarian television. Present there was Cha Song-su, vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and director of the General Bureau of Television.

TV Delegation Departs

SK010139 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1114 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 -- The Hungarian TV delegation headed by Richard Nagy, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Hungarian television, left for home on May 31. It was seen off at the airport by Cha Song-su, vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and director of the General Bureau of Television, and Hungarian Ambassador to Korea Etre Sandor. During its stay in our country the delegation visited Mangyongdae and inspected the Korean revolution museum, the victorious fatherland liberation war museum, the Taean general heavy machine works and other places in Pyongyang and local areas. The delegation appreciated the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl."

SOUTH KOREAN STUDENT PRAISES 'KIMCHONGILISM'

SK071053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA) -- "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, is evoking widespread repercussions among the South Korean revolutionaries and people, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

Yi In-sik, a revolutionary, said: Respected Comrade Kim Chong-il's treatise "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea" is a great ideological and theoretical work. The more I read, the more deeply I grasp its meaning and the brighter future I see. The treatise is a crystallization of the guiding idea, strategic and tactical principles, work method and rich experiences the working class and other labouring masses should firmly grasp and thoroughly apply in the revolutionary struggle to carve out their destinies.

The treatise is an immortal classic work giving perfect answers to the problems of the position and role of the working class party in the revolutionary struggle, the building of the organisational and ideological foundations of the party, the leadership of the party and other theoretical and practical problems. It is an invincible guideline in the building and activity of a revolutionary party.

Respected Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great teacher of our revolutionaries and people and an inspirer to victory. As long as we take as our faith the revolutionary idea of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and take his theory and method as a weapon in our struggle, the revolutionary cause of reunification will certainly be crowned with victory. Noting that the treatise gives a perfect scientific world outlook of modern mankind, a guiding idea and strategy and tactics of revolution and ever-victorious methods and rich experiences, a university professor surnamed Pak said: The treatise which gives a precious weapon and key to all problems from the problem of shaping man's destiny to the problem of achieving national liberation and class liberation and realizing the ideal of mankind is an invaluable wealth of mankind.

The publication of the treatise is one more event of the 20th century and a great honor of modern mankind. He expressed his will to invariably learn from respected Mr. Kim Chong-il.

Yi Yong-sik, a student, said: The treatise is a bomb dealing a telling blow at the imperialists in their death-bed frenzy and a great programme indicating the road to the communist future ahead of the people.

My task, our task, the task of mankind is to be armed with Kimilsongism-Kimchongilism, a perfect revolutionary idea, and to struggle, guided by it. This is the only secret and guarantee for us to advance, triumph and realize chajusong (independence).

I will more firmly establish a revolutionary world outlook with the chuche outlook on the leader as the core in accordance with the idea clarified in the treatise and more courageously struggle to discharge my duty to promote the present anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

LAO RADIO CITED ON KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE

SK292249 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA) -- Lao radio and television on May 26 reported in three installments "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The radio said: To begin with, the treatise notes that Marx advanced Marxism and gave origin to the international communist movement, providing the working class with a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon of the liberation struggle.

It also points out that by founding the chuche idea while showing the road to revolution through a creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song paved the way to develop the Korean revolution independently.

The treatise also expounds the theory on occupying the ideological and material fortresses of communism, the theory on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and ways for propelling the three revolutions.

Noting that the Workers' Party of Korea, guided by the Marxist-Leninist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, solved the question of state power in a unique way in conformity with the new conditions of the era and built the people's government, thereby contributing to enriching the historical experiences of the proletarian dictatorship. The treatise refers to the fact that it has acquired and strictly embodied a revolutionary method of leadership over the revolution and construction.

Clarifying the WPK's stand toward important problems arising in accomplishing the revolutionary cause of the working class started by Marx, it touches upon the questions of opposing imperialism, accelerating the global independence and achieving unity and cohesion of the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

BRIEFS

CPSU PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION LEAVES -- Pyongyang May 31 -- The party workers delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by A.G. Shumeiko, second secretary of the Voronezh Provincial Party Committee, left for home by plane on May 31. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Kim Pyong-pae, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Soviet Ambassador to our country N.M. Shubnikov. During its stay in our country, the delegation visited Mangyongdae, inspected Kim Il-song University, the Namhung youth general chemical works and the Pyongsong synthetic leather factory and other places in Pyongyang and local areas and appreciated the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1109 GMT 31 May 83 SK]

SOVIET KIEV CHAMBER ORCHESTRA -- Pyongyang May 31 -- The Kiev chamber orchestra of the Soviet Union now on a visit to our country gave performances on May 29 and 30 at the Chongjin Art Theatre. The performances were appreciated by Kim U-hui, vice-chairman of the Chongjin Municipal People's Committee, and personages concerned, working people and artists in the city. Soviet Consul G.P. Tarasov and officials of the Soviet Consulate in Chongjin and Soviet guests there also saw the performances. Their numbers were acclaimed by the audience. At the end of the performance a basket of flowers was presented to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance. The Soviet artists visited the Chipsam revolutionary site and enjoyed a rest in Onpo. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 31 May 83 SK]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH NICARAGUA -- Pyongyang May 27 -- An agreement on economic cooperation and an accord on the mutual delivery of commodities for 1983 between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua were signed in Pyongyang on May 27. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Yi Song-nok, Vice-Minister of Land and Marine Transport Choe Un-hak and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Minister of Interior Commerce Dionisio Marengo. Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun and Minister of Interior Commerce Dionisio Marengo signed the documents. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 27 May 83 SK]

PENTAGON REPORT ON ROK DEFENSE REVIEWED

SK080601 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 7 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Review of Defense Strategy -- The Meaning of the U.S. Pentagon's (Canby) Report"]

[Text] The basic concepts of the U.S. strategy in Northeast Asia can be summed up into checking the southward expansion of the Soviet military might and deterring the North Korean military provocation.

Above all, preventing the Korean peninsula from communization and thereby defending the ROK -- the anticommunist bridgehead in the Far East -- is directly connected with the security interests of the United States. For this reason, U.S. President Reagan some time ago defined ROK-U.S. relations as vital and appraised the security value of the ROK as high.

However, a U.S. Pentagon report recently made public surprised us by indicating that there are loopholes in the U.S. strategy for the ROK. The report, which is said to have been submitted by Mr (Steven Canby), an adviser to the Pentagon, said that the ROK Armed Forces shows vulnerability to such a degree that Seoul would almost surely fall in the event of a surprise attack.

According to this report, the present defense strategy of the ROK Army is based on the old tactics of the Korean war, which will be incapable of effectively halting the North Korean puppet army's surprise attack. The loopholes in the defense strategy as viewed by Mr (Canby) in sum are that physical features, such as mountains, in the ROK make an orderly and systematic defense impossible and that the ROK lacks sufficient reserve forces capable of swiftly repelling the North Korean puppets' attacking forces, especially surprise infiltration by well-trained light infantry units.

We are not in a position to hastily comment on the persuasiveness of Mr (Canby's) report, as it requires high military strategic judgment; however, no one will disagree that we should take steps to promptly close defense loopholes, if they exist. In order to repel a surprise attack by the enemy in its initial stage, we ought to make ourselves fully ready for it beforehand. It is common sense that military strategy must always be formulated with the enemy's strategy in mind, because military strategy depends on the prevailing circumstances.

We ought to take this opportunity to renew our concept of North Korea's current military strategy. The North Korean puppet's military strategy consists of conventional and nonconventional warfare tactics. It has been revealed, in particular, that they are in offensive readiness for a southward invasion which would fundamentally combine a swift, all-out surprise attack with commando warfare and that their attack aims at Seoul and its environs, concentrating their main force in the western region.

The 100,000-man commando force, some 250 AN-2 light cargo planes, and some 100 high-speed landing boats, reported to be possessed by the North Korean puppets, are designed to carry out infiltration based on Kim Il-song's war concept of night combat and mountain warfare for a surprise attack on our rear.

In order to prepare ourselves for such a North Korean puppet's military strategy toward the South, we ought to concentrate on the strategy by which we can crush and annihilate the enemy's attack at the forefront and, at the same time, firmly check the formation of a second front by the enemy's surprise attack and by its unconventional or commando forces. Furthermore, we should not forget for even one moment the stern reality that Seoul, the capital city comprising our country's central nerve system, is within range of the North Korean puppet's ground forces' weapons.

Hence, we recall the remarks of President Chon Tu-hwan at his press conference in Chinhae last summer, emphasizing that any form of enemy attack should be met with combat readiness in which the present frontline is maintained with emphasis on the capital area and in which the enemy is repelled at an initial stage.

Along with the retaliatory strategy against the North Korean puppets' limited provocations and attacks, deterring a war on the Korean peninsula is absolutely necessary. The Pentagon's (Canby) report, therefore, calls attention to the need for a new strategy to cope with the North Korean puppets' surprise, commando warfare by strengthening the weak points in our security posture. The United States, which is participating in the Far Eastern defense strategy centered on the truce line, ought to pay greater attention and make greater efforts to establish the posture of an impregnable defense capable of repelling a surprise attack by the enemy. We hope that there will be no cracks in the defense of the ROK, which is the frontline fortress in the Far East's security and its safety valve.

TOKYO-SHANGHAI AIR SERVICE VIA FIR TO OPEN

SK080059 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 June 83 p 1

[Text] Hong Kong (YONHAP) -- A new air route linking Tokyo and Shanghai through the Korean flight information region (FIR) is expected to open in early August, a Chinese-language newspaper published here reported Monday. Quoting Japanese civil aviation sources, the SINGTAO JIHPAO said that related officials from the Republic of Korea, Japan and mainland China are studying detailed matters concerning the opening of the new route. The daily said that the planned route passing over the East China Sea and the Korea flight information region will shorten the flight hour by 21 minutes.

Noting that the new route is 171 miles shorter than the existing one, the newspaper said that Japan Air Lines (JAL) which operates eight flights a week on the Tokyo-Shanghai route will save 230 million yen on Japanese currency every year once the new air route is opened. The daily reported that the new air route will be opened Aug. 4, and relevant airlines and pilots from Japan and mainland China will be informed of the opening four weeks in advance. The inauguration of the new route is based on an understanding reached in an International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) meeting held in Singapore in January this year.

JAPANESE DIETMEN TO VISIT NORTH FOR TRADE

SK080111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 June 83 p 1

[Text] Tokyo -- Two members of the Japanese Diet will go to North Korea later this month to discuss the establishment of trade missions in Pyongyang and Tokyo, a new fisheries agreement and the opening of a new air route linking the Japanese capital and Beijing. North Korea invited Chuji Kuno of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and Togo Yoneda, a Socialist, both members of the Japan-North Korea Friendship Parliamentarians League, a spokesman for the two lawmakers said Tuesday.

North Korea and Japan have no diplomatic links. But Pyongyang agreed in August 1977 to allow small Japanese fishing boats to operate within its 200-mile zone, and outside its 50-mile military boundary. The private agreement with the friendship league was extended twice but expired on June 30 last year. Japan later expressed its willingness to allow Hyon Chun-kuk, vice chairman of North Korea's foreign cultural association, to come to Japan. North Korea turned down the offer following Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to South Korea in January.

According to local press reports, North Korea, prompted by the direct contact made between South Korea and mainland China over a hijacking case, wants to improve its relations with Japan.

Despite the planned visit by the two Japanese parliamentarians, however, North Korea seems to believe it is not appropriate for Hyon to visit Tokyo now.

According to Japanese unofficial figures, Japanese fish hauls in the North Korean zone amounted to 13 billion yen (\$54 million) in 1980 and five billion yen (\$2.1 million) in 1981. Two-way trade of less than \$400 million a year has occasionally been disrupted by North Korean delays in paying debts accumulated since the early 1970s. The debts totaled 83 billion yen (\$347 million) in 1979, when North Korea agreed to repay the debts in two installments a year from 1980 through 1989. It has paid 23 billion yen (\$96 million) so far but is behind in paying last December's installment.

COMMENTARY ON JAPAN AS A WORLD POLITICAL POWER

8K060454 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 4 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Japan's Turning Into Great Political Power: The Situation After the Williamsburg Political Declaration"]

[Text] Japan is now being hit by a serious political gale, because of the political declaration of the seven-nation Williamsburg summit. The reason is that Japan has become a NATO semi-member nation by participating in the Western bloc's confirmation of its unity and security strategy against the Soviet Union, in which President Reagan took the initiative, and, particularly, in the joint declaration for the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. There is credence to the strong argument that, by signing the Williamsburg political declaration, Japan has now become positively involved in the international political power confrontation, in which the United States and the Soviet Union play leading roles, and, thus, the three-point non-nuclear principles that Japan has maintained since World War II have been virtually abandoned. Major Japanese newspapers have now come forth in unison to demand reinstatement of peace diplomacy and to warn about an excessive tilt to the collective security system by the Nakasone cabinet. The Japanese critics contend that participation in the dangerous nuclear strategic system will eventually accelerate Japan's military buildup.

What is being expressed by Japan's public opinion and opponents is concern over, and objection to, Japan's rapid transformation into a great political power. In Asia, the international political influence of Japan, the economic power, began to be discernible with the Nixon-Sato statement in November 1969. In the statement, Japan, for the first time, expressed political interest in the situation on the Asian Continent. With the U.S.-Japan declaration, which said that the Korean peninsula is essential to Japan's security, Japan's conservative LDP government, along with the United States, started to become directly involved in the change in the situation in northeast Asia. By participating in the Williamsburg political declaration, Japan has now achieved a foothold for exercising political influence over world strategy.

Japan's emergence as a political power, which is a matter of concern to the Japanese, is something that our country cannot overlook because of its relations as a body of common destiny with Japan. It is certain that the expansion of Japan's scope of international activity will sensitively affect not only the security of the Korean peninsula but also its diplomatic, political and military affairs. At the seven-nation Williamsburg summit, Japan virtually represented and spoke for Asia. In regard to the question of world nuclear strategy, Premier Nakasone expressed the concerns of Asia, and his remarks were reflected in the political declaration. Recently, with the drastic Soviet military buildup in the Far East through the deployment of SS-20 missiles, the Asian military situation has become dangerous, and Japan has sought some counter-measures in connection with this.

Since he took office last November, through active summit diplomacy in visits to Korea and ASEAN member nations and through the U.S.-Japan summit talks, Premier Nakasone has shown keen interest in the changing situation in Asia and made positive efforts to work out countermeasures against the Soviet Union.

Premier Nakasone's positive participation in the political declaration and his pronouncement on Japan's membership in the Western bloc at the seven-nation Williamsburg summit can be construed as a formal announcement of Japan's transformation into a great political power.

Japan's transformation into a great political power has reached a new stage with its participation in the international nuclear strategic system. Meanwhile, some Japanese, considering Premier Nakason's remarks on Japan's NATO membership, which came after his earlier remarks on the Japanese archipelago as an unsinkable aircraft carrier, as an abandonment of peace diplomacy, are now reacting noisily. It is true that Japan, with the Williamsburg declaration, has established inseparable relations with the major Western nations, and thus Japan's transformation into a great political power is being accelerated.

We have now reached a stage where we have to work out appropriate measures to handle the effect on the Korean peninsula of the international political weight of Japan resulting from its transformation into a great political power. Our quick diplomatic action towards the Williamsburg declaration will increase the efficiency of our positive open diplomacy and flexible strategic operations.

CHON URGES BUILDING OF STRONG, WEALTHY NATION

SK070057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan called on the people yesterday to faithfully fulfill their duties to make "the nation stronger and wealthier so no one will dare challenge us." This way, he added, the republic can overcome any threat and trial. If the nation copes wisely with challenges from within and without, with strengthened national power and unity, it can prevent the recurrence of tragedies of the past which threatened the national survival and sovereignty, the president said.

In his speech delivered at a ceremony marking the 28th Memorial Day at the national theater, Chon said, "No matter how precious the sacrifices for the nation are, we should not repeat national ordeals which claim human lives." Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop read the presidential speech. Making the country stronger and wealthier, he said, is the way to uphold the spirit of sacrifice made by forefathers in defense of the country.

"Thanks to the bloody struggles of our patriots, we were able to end the alien colonial rule and gain independence. Furthermore, owing to the sacrifices of soldiers and police officers who lost their lives during the Korean war and their deceased family members, we have maintained national survival and freedom despite the constant threats by the North Korean communist regime." The president added that the situation on the Korean peninsula is tense because of the North Korean hostility and the world situation is "uncertain and unstable." In this view, he said, the nation should tackle these challenges in a positive manner to help create an advanced society and realize national unification.

DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED 'OUTSIDE POLITICAL FRAMEWORK'

SK050132 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jun 83 p 2

[By Chong Un-pong]

[Text] Amidst the delicate political situation came a firm denial by President Chon Tu-hwan of lingering rumors about amendment to the Constitution. Chon said that there is not any plan whatsoever in the government to change the current Constitution, which he said is a "charter of the new era," since it guarantees peaceful power transfer which the nation has not yet experienced.

In his opening address for a mass rally of the members of the Advisory Council for the Peaceful Unification Policy Wednesday, he pointed out in unmistakably plain terms the spirit of the supreme law that no president is allowed to seek another term of office. The remarks are more than enough at least in verbal terms to put down the rumors that have been persistent since late last year. The NEW YORK TIMES carried an article early this year indicating a study was being made of the amendment. This no doubt fanned the rumors, so that the government felt the need for clearing up the issue.

Premier Kim Sang-hyop said in answer to lawmakers' questions during a special house session in April that the rumors are totally groundless. He only admitted that a study is being made of drafting a Constitution to cover the case of territorial unification. In fact, this drafting work now under way at the Unification Ministry might have mistakenly led observers to believe something was underway.

President Chon also noted in the same address that North Korea was spreading malicious rumors via unauthorized radio band that the government was attempting amendment to perpetuate his rule of the nation. This he said was aimed at causing dissension in South Korea. Of course, President Chon on numerous occasions has committed himself to living up to the Constitution and leaving behind a tradition of peaceful power transfer upon the expiration of his term of office ending in 1988. As things stand, there is no need to pay even a fraction of attention to the rumors. It is simply a waste of time and energy.

Another issue that drew the concern of the people last week is the holding of a special house session in June. At the end of the special session in April, the major three political parties broadly agreed to have another session in June. But now things are different. Both the ruling and opposition parties appear not to be very much in the mood for the session, apparently because of recent developments outside the present political frame. Of course, the parties say they are not opposed to the special session.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party said there is no change in its position that a special session should be held in June, as broadly agreed upon by the political parties. DJP Chairman Rep. Chin I-chong recently said, "Our party is in favor of holding the special session. But I do not know if the opposition Democratic Korea Party really wants it. Now the ball is in the DKP's court as far as the special house sitting is concerned."

The remarks angered the DKP. The DKP released a statement calling for the special session as soon as possible in order to have all kinds of political issues debated. But some political observers said that statement was made more to dissipate the notion that the DKP is reluctant to have the special session because of recent political developments than to press for it.

The government and the ruling DJP are not very much in need of a special session, since they have no bills requiring immediate parliamentary action. Besides, there was a special session only in April. It is yet to be seen what effects current developments outside the political framework will combine to work on the projected special house session in the middle of this month.

RECENT SOUTH KOREAN POLITICS REVIEWED

SK080335 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 7 Jun 83 p 3

[Reporter Song Chin-hyok's article, from column "Reporter's Diary"]

[Text] In reviewing the recent political situation, it appears that political circles are engrossed in dealing with already raised questions under the pressure of circumstances, rather than in positively raising issues and resolving them. Faced with unfavorable circumstances, both the ruling and opposition parties decided not to open an extraordinary house session whose convocation seemed obvious. Now that they must open the special session because circumstances demand it, they are making contacts with each other on opening the extraordinary session.

Politics that follow circumstances are not desirable. Politics should incessantly raise issues and create ideas to improve circumstances, thus exalting the status of the country and the people. When politics do not fulfill this original function, the ability and will of politicians are subjected to doubts and the political parties or circles, composed of such politicians, lose the people's confidence. If the political quarters lose their foundation of the people's trust, politics out of the political arena or noninstitutionalized politics inevitably come into being. Such politics are dangerous because the rules and customs, which are applied to politics operated on the political stage, cannot be applied to it. It is doubtful that the ruling and opposition parties are well aware of this simple theory of politics.

Reviewing the course of contacts between the ruling and opposition parties in connection with pending political issues, it is unclear whether they grasp and handle these issues or study how to find a way out of newly created circumstances resulting from a new issue to save face. To grasp and resolve issues, the ruling and opposition parties should possess an intention and the ability to do so. Even though they have the intention to settle issues, it is doubtful that they have the ability to resolve them.

It has been reported that, while contacting each other to discuss the question of opening the extraordinary session, the ruling and opposition parties reached an agreement on principles. "The National Assembly will take all the issues upon itself," and "The National Assembly will deal with the pending political issues." This is, of course, also natural. In addition to this, there is a need to think of the attitude of dealing with and discussing issues. When the ruling and opposition parties try to escape difficult circumstances to save face, in the course of handling issues and concentrating them in the National Assembly, the people will not think that they can handle issues well nor concentrate them in the National Assembly. Under the situation in which the centripetal force of the political circles is weakening and politics are spreading out of the political arena, what is urgently required to deal with the sensitive pending political issues on the political stage is an attitude of recognizing issues as problems to be resolved and of dealing with them. It is difficult to settle an issue behind closed doors. When a limited number of people find a solution to an issue at a restricted and closed place, the solution is only for themselves. When a question is settled with all interested people, watching and participating, a genuine solution can be found. It is believed that doing so is the way to deal with issues as problems to be settled and the way to find genuine solutions.

TROOPS CONTINUE OFFENSIVE AGAINST KAREN REBELS

BK080230 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 8 Jun 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak -- Burma yesterday poured in three more battalions of troops, opening up a new battle front against Karen guerrillas at the rebel stronghold, 80 km south of this border town, as the major military campaign entered the fifth day, local officers said. The ongoing fighting also sent about 600 more Karen villagers, most of them children, women and the elderly, to flee across the Thai-Burmese border at this border district yesterday, according to the sources. The fresh round of refugee influx prompted the district administration to temporarily close down the village school at Huay Ka Loke Village to accommodate for four days the new arrivals, they said.

The fourth rebel stronghold which came under fresh attack by the Burmese troops yesterday is at Wa Lae Village, opposite the Thai subdistrict of (Pobfa), about 80 km south of this border town.

Fighting still raged on at the former Karen stronghold at Mae To Ngo, opposite Mae Tan Village of the Song Yang District, 86 km north of Mae Sot, and at the two rebels' bases opposite Wang Kaew and Wang Kha Khao villages yesterday, the officers said. They said that fighting at Mae To Ngo appeared to be the fiercest as the guerrillas hit back at the Burmese forces occupying the area in a bid to recapture the camp. The Mae To Ngo camp fell to Burmese troops in their blitz last Monday.

Cracks of artillery pounding were audible intermittently from this side of the border throughout yesterday.

Karen refugees said that the rebels under the banner of the Karen National Liberation Army led by Gen Bo Mya resorted to guerrilla tactics in their attempts to recapture the Mae To Ngo camp which took place last evening. Reports on the casualties on both sides in the fighting were not immediately available yesterday.

Local sources said the Burmese troops appeared determined to "wipe out" the rebel resistance in the current offensive. "The Burmese want to uproot the rebel influence from the area so that a new road could be cut to link of the Burmese town of Myawaddy with the Asian Highway in Thailand," one of them told the NATION. He also based the prediction on reports that a large amount of military hardware was used in the offensive which had been carefully prepared a long time ago. Burmese troops mounted dry-season offensive this year later than usual.

Tak's Governor Charoensuk Siriphan told THE NATION that Burmese troops usually launched their offensives against the Karen rebels in February. He said the current offensive was the fiercest ever in the past three years when he took the office here. The provincial administration was also collecting evidence and information about the spill-overs of fighting which damaged houses and killed cattle on Thai soil for the Foreign Ministry to lodge a protest with Rangoon, according to the governor.

Informed sources at the Civilian-Police-Military Unit 34 said that a protest against the across-the-border shelling would be first lodged with the Burmese Immigration Division at local level.

Governor Charoensuk said that about 300 Thai villagers had been evacuated from the border sensitive areas to a safer zone deeper inside Thailand. Border patrol police troopers and rangers have also been despatched to Huay Ka Loke in this district and U Lu Village in Tha Song Yang District to control Karen refugees held there.

KYODO INTERVIEWS DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER KONG KORM

OW080135 Tokyo KYODO in English 0122 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Phnom Penh June 8 KYODO -- Kampuchea and Vietnam remain unchanged in their policy not to deal with Prince Norodom Sihanouk on the future of the Indochinese nation, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday. In an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, Deputy Foreign Minister Kong Korm said Sihanouk's proposal for establishment of a coalition government that includes the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh displays the weakness of the government led by the prince.

Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea made up of three Kampuchean groups opposed to the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government, left Beijing Tuesday evening for Paris. Before leaving China, he said he will represent Kampuchea at the coming session of the United Nations General Assembly in September.

Kong Korm said Kampuchea's domestic order has been strengthened following the recent withdrawal of part of Vietnamese military forces. He said the policy of Hanoi and Phnom Penh not to deal with Sihanouk remained unchanged. The deputy foreign minister made the remark in connection with a report that Foreign Minister Hun Sen visited the Vietnamese capital last weekend for talks with Vietnamese officials.

There have been moves to seek a political settlement of the Kampuchean issue on the occasion of the partial pullout of Vietnamese troops. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach was in Manila this week, opening contact between Indochina and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Kong Korm told KYODO that the morale of Heng Samrin forces, backed by Vietnamese troops, is high. He said supporters of Pol Pot, Sihanouk and Son Sann are in a situation in which they are waiting for death like animals with their heads cut off. He said Pol Pot's supporters are trying to take advantage of the rainy season and to create anxiety among Kampuchean people by resorting to infiltration and destructive action in small groups. However, Kong Korm said the Heng Samrin regime is prepared to cope with such actions even in villages.

Commenting on Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's proposal that Bangkok would open direct negotiations with Hanoi if Vietnam withdraws its troops to 30 kilometers from the border, the deputy foreign minister said it was a one-sided proposal taking into account only peace and public order on the Thai border. He indicated, however, a strong hope for the opening of dialogue between Indochina and ASEAN.

CADRES, COMBATANTS DEFEAT ENEMIES IN SIEM REAP

BK080100 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Combatants in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province ambushed and checked all enemy activities near jungle and mountain areas. The enemies used to come to these areas to rob the people. Due to their vigilance and ability to know all enemy activities, cadres and combatants successively ambushed and inflicted casualties on the enemies.

From March to May, cadres and combatants of Siem Reap Province killed 60 enemies and captured (?) others. Seven enemies surrendered. Our combatants seized 98 guns, 30 landmines, 12 handgranades, 5 (AT's), 22 B-40 rockets, and destroyed a 60-mm mortar.

Concurrently, our cadres and combatants informed the people of the revolutionary line and clemency policy toward those who have been misled by the enemies. Our people volunteered to go to the jungles and appeal to their children, grandchildren and husbands to turn themselves over to the revolution. A total of 67 persons returned from the jungles and turned themselves over to the revolution.

VODK ON SRV POLITICAL, DIPLOMATIC MANEUVERS

BK030954 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Station commentary: "Political and Diplomatic Maneuvers Staged by the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors, Their Soviet Masters and Their Accomplices Will Be Certainly and Shamefully Defeated"]

[Text] The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are in a greater impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield, particularly in the military field. The situation on the battlefield in the fifth dry season, which was recently concluded, and at the beginning of this fifth rainy season clearly shows that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy lost mastery and does not have any initiative on the battlefields. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors cannot extricate themselves from this impasse. Their situation is getting worse and is declining toward a complete and final defeat.

The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy realizes well its declining situation. The situation of the struggle of the Kampuchean people and the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea is developing well step by step. The Kampuchean people and the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have gained mastery of the situation and have developed initiatives on the battlefields in the dry and rainy seasons. The Kampuchean people and the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea actively and efficiently fought the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

Because they are in a more serious impasse and are more seriously defeated on the battlefields, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, their Soviet masters, who have sponsored them in their war of aggression in Kampuchea by providing them \$6 million per day, as well as their accomplices are making every effort to stage their political and diplomatic maneuvers. They put forward formulas to solve the Kampuchean problem. They attempt to divide the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. They try to dissipate the international front which has assisted and supported the struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Finally, they step forward to dissipate Democratic Kampuchean forces, during the past 4 years, who have waged a struggle against them on the battlefields until they were bogged down. The Democratic Kampuchean forces will struggle until all Le Duan Vietnamese enemies depart from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions and in conformity with the sacred purpose of the declaration of the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on 22 June 1982. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors think that they can dissipate the Democratic Kampuchean forces and control Kampuchea forever through their political and diplomatic maneuvers that they have waged in the past and at present and will stage in the future.

The entire Kampuchean people, the whole national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea will not let the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies cheat them. We know the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors very well. We realize very well their policy of expansion and swallowing of territory as well as their tricky maneuvers. We do not follow the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' maneuvers. We firmly adhere to our sacred purpose. We will wage a tough struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all forced out of Kampuchea.

All peace-, justice- and independence-loving peoples, countries, and governments in the region and the world are not duped by various schemes or formulas put forward by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, their Soviet masters, and their accomplices. They realize that the Kampuchean problem was caused by Vietnamese military aggression and occupation. This problem cannot be solved unless the Vietnamese unconditionally withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in conformity with the UN General Assembly resolutions.

After the Vietnamese troops withdraw, the Kampuchean people will hold a free election under the UN supervision. This is a matter of principle that the UN General Assembly has already adopted four times in its resolution on the Kampuchean issue, with the overwhelming support of its member countries.

The Kampuchean people would like to appeal to all peace-, justice-, and independence-loving peoples, countries, and governments in the region and the world to continue to check and dissipate all poisonous and dark maneuvers of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their accomplices. The Kampuchean people would like to plead to all of these peoples, countries, and governments to always abide by the UN General Assembly resolutions in the effort to solve the Kampuchean problem. The solution of the Kampuchean problem in conformity with the UN General Assembly resolutions, which called for a complete and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea, is a correct and a just solution. Peace will be restored in Kampuchea. Kampuchea remains an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country. The implementation of the UN General Assembly resolutions can guarantee peace and stability in the entire Southeast Asia.

In these circumstances, when the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are stubborn and do not want to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea as called for by the international community, and, instead, are making efforts to send more reinforcement troops and staging their dark diplomatic maneuvers to legitimize their aggression in Kampuchea, it is necessary that all peace- and justice-loving forces continue to assist and support the Kampuchean people and Kampuchean resistance forces who are fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield. These peace- and justice-loving forces have to take political, diplomatic, and economic measures to bring pressure on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies until they immediately and completely pull their aggressor troops out of Kampuchea. Concurrently, we would like to appeal to all these peace- and justice-loving forces to avoid doing anything which may affect resistance forces fighting the Vietnamese on the battlefield. We plead to these peace-, justice-loving forces not to do anything to encourage the Vietnamese in their aggression in Kampuchea, make them more savage, and let them occupy Kampuchean territory for a long period of time.

The just struggle of the Kampuchean people for national salvation with the active assistance and support from all peace- and justice-loving forces in the world will definitely win. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors will be certainly and finally defeated.

VODK ON KOH KONG-KOMPONG SOM BATTLEFIELD

BK080243 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] In May, our comrades-in-arms on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield killed 656 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 611 others for a total of 1,267 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 1,578,000 punji stakes and dug 490 punji pitfalls.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield!

BRIEFS

USSR OLYMPIC COMMITTEE GIFT -- Phnom Penh, 5 Jun (SPK) -- The National Olympic Committee of the Soviet Union presented a gift of sports equipment to Pen Yet, general secretary of the Kampuchean National Olympic Committee, at a ceremony held on 4 June in Phnom Penh. [Summary] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0406 GMT 6 Jun 83 BK]

TROOPS CLASH WITH GROUP SEEKING U.S. POWS

BK080130 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Nakhon Phanom -- Three Americans, who reportedly entered Laos last month in search of American prisoners of war, clashed with Pathet Lao and Vietnamese soldiers four days ago, police and military sources said yesterday. Police believe the three, earlier identified as Charles Kerr, Peter Titno and Jim Dunhill, are connected with former Green Beret James 'Bo' Gritz. They reportedly crossed the Thai border into Laos on May 8.

Police said none were hurt in the clash, which occurred about 22 kilometres inside Laotian territory, although many Laotians who were with the Americans were reportedly critically wounded. Pathet Lao and Vietnamese casualties were not known.

Sources also said that the three Americans would probably try to reenter Thailand at Ban Don Tan in Chanuman District of Ubon Ratchathani,

Gritz last week denied that the group was connected with his mission to find American prisoners of war.

PASASON HAILS SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM PRK

BK071238 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Vientiane, June 7 (KPL) -- "The withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from the People's Republic of Kampuchea proves that the present actual situation in the PRK has increasingly been normalized," assesses the organ of the party CC, PASASON, in its article issued today.

The second withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers is an event of great importance proving that activities in national defence and construction engaged by the fraternal Kampuchean people are being developed and strengthened. In particular, it shows the strength of Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces capable in safeguarding its territorial integrity, the article evaluates.

Under the able leadership of the KPRP headed by General Secretary Heng Samrin, the organ of the Lao party CC continues, the Kampuchean people have actively developed a spirit of collective mastery and successfully implemented the economic and cultural programs. Additionally, they have highly raised their revolutionary vigilance to counter and defeat all destructive acts pursued by the enemies, thus concretizing the Kampuchean revolution cause. The revolutionary administrative authorities from central level to grass-roots have been continually consolidated, the paper adds. Moreover, all branches of the revolutionary armed forces, including local militia troops and other security forces, are being intensified in quality and numbers. Hence, it is to be expected that the filthy sabotage attempts of the decayed Pol Pot genocidal gang known otherwise as Democratic "Kampuchean Coalition Government," closely directed by Beijing in collusion with Washington, have been met with incessant defeats, the article underlines.

The continual strength of national defence capacity of the PRK has significantly contributed to the economic, cultural and social development and other domains, the paper notes. Rice production in 1982 had surpassed that of 1981 by 25 percent. And great achievements were also obtained in other sectors. These significant successes are possible certainly due to the strong patriotism and unyielding struggling spirit of the fraternal Kampuchean people. They are the precious fruit resulting from the alliance of special combative solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam as well as between Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam.

Despite Beijing reactionaries and U.S. imperialists and their stooges' multiform-misleading-propaganda over the Vietnamese volunteers' withdrawal, the world public opinions have deeply approved the goodwill of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the irreducible strength of the PRK. "The more they attempt to deviate from the truth concerning the Vietnamese volunteers' withdrawal, the more their war-monger attitude will be shown to the world," concludes the article.

SARAVANE PROVINCE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE OPENS

BK071232 Vientiane KPL in English 0854 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Vientiane, June 7 (KPL) -- A four-day conference on agri-cooperative work was recently ended in the northern Oudomsay Province. 80 persons from various local cooperatives attended the conference.

Earlier, in the province, a training course on agri-cooperative work was also opened to 240 leading cadres in the field.

In addition, an agricultural conference was opened for 300 persons in the southern Saravane Province. The inaugural ceremony was attended by Bouathong Phounsalit, deputy-minister of agriculture, irrigation and agri-cooperatives.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR -- Vientiane, May 25 (KPL) -- A delegation of Construction Ministry, led by its acting minister, Khemphon Phouipasseut, on May 24 was back home from the Soviet Union after a two weeks friendship visit there. During its stay in the Soviet Union, the Lao delegation had exchanged lessons on construction work with the Soviet officials. The delegation was met at the airport by Seun Phetsanghan, deputy minister of construction. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 25 May 83 BK]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM KAMPUCHEA -- Vientiane, May 26 (KPL) -- A delegation of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio and Television, led by its chairman, Thongsing Thammavong, who is also alternate member of the party CC, on May 25 was back home after paying a 10-day friendship visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The delegation was met at the airport by Son Khamvangvongsa, first vice-chairman of the above committee, and a number of officials. Neou Samom, the Kampuchean ambassador to Laos, was also on hand. During its stay in Kampuchea, the Lao delegation paid a courtesy visit to Chan Si, member of the CC of the KPRP, chairman of the council of ministers, and to the deputy-head of the propaganda training board of the KPRP CC. The Lao delegation also signed a cooperation [agreement] on the field of radio broadcasting with the Kampuchean radio officials. T. Thammavong also led his delegation visiting SPK news agency, KAMPUCHEA newspaper's office and Kampuchea radio station and visited a number of historical sites and mass graves and the torturing places of the genocidal Pol Pot. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 26 May 83 BK]

AGRICULTURE, ARMY OFFICIALS KILLED IN CRASH

BK080620 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Another tragedy took place in Thailand when an army helicopter exploded in the air while taking off from the Second Army's airport. The incident occurred at 0840 [0140 GMT] today. Eleven senior officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives and officers of the Second Army Region were on board the aircraft. All were killed in the incident.

Radio Thailand's correspondent in Nakhon Ratchasima reported that the incident took place near Wat Pa Sattha Ruam near Bun Watthana school on Nakhon Ratchasima-Chok Chai Road, about 3 km from the provincial town.

The names of those killed in the incident are Kangwan Thephatsadin na Ayutthaya, deputy under secretary of state for agriculture and agricultural cooperatives; Somphoem Kittinan, deputy director general of the Forest Department; Sanan Siwarom, chief of Loeng Nok Tha forestry village project; and military officers Maj Gen Loet Kanitthanakha, deputy commander of the Second Army Region; Col Charuai Nimdit, deputy chief of staff of the Second Army Region; Col Sa-Ngiam Rattanasimakon, deputy chief of staff of the Internal Security Operations Command Region 2; Col Chaiyaphon Taengcham, chief of civilian affairs of the Second Army; Capt Bunkoet Mithongkham, pilot; Lt Kamchat Kaeokham, co-pilot; and Sgt Maj Champa Chaiyasen and Sgt Maj Bunmi Khammanon, mechanics.

Deputy Governor Sawai Phrammani, acting governor of Nakhon Ratchasima Province, said that the agriculture officials and military officers were on their way to Mukdahan Province to allocate land to Thai national development participants [communist defectors]. This helicopter was one of three carrying officials on the trip. All those in the Bell-type helicopter were senior officials. The cause of the incident is still unknown.

The remains of the officials are being kept at Wat Sakae in Muang District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province, pending further funeral rites. Thaloeng Thamrongnawasawat, under secretary of state for agriculture and agricultural cooperatives, will proceed to the temple at 1230 today to bring the bodies of the officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives back to Bangkok.

Agriculture Minister Narong Wongwan has expressed his condolences over the incident.

[Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English on 8 June, carries a similar item on page 1, adding the following:

[The deaths of the top Second Army officers was seen as a major blow to anti-insurgency efforts in the northeast since they had been recognised to be foremost experts with great knowledge of the region and its problems.

[Maj-Gen Loet was known to have been the right hand man of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon at the time when Gen Prem was the commanding officer of the Second Army in charge of the Northeast.

[Col Charuai was reported to have also played a major part in salvaging the situation during the "April Fools' Day Coup" two years ago when he spoke on the radio from Khorat to counter efforts by the coup plotters.

[Col Sa-ngiam was reported to have played a key role in persuading communist defectors to surrender en masse to the government since October last year.]

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON THACH VISIT

BK071628 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sutcharitkun today said the following:

From 8-10 June Thailand will have an opportunity to once again welcome SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. The Vietnamese foreign minister expressed a desire to hold discussions with Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Thai foreign minister, during his visit. It is clear that they will discuss the Kampuchean problem, an issue of common interest.

The Thai and Vietnamese foreign ministers have already met three times without much progress in the search for a solution to the Kampuchean problem, which has obstructed the development of Thai-Vietnamese relations. In any event, it must be admitted that meetings between the two foreign ministers are important. Thailand and Vietnam can contribute to the international efforts for a permanent and just settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Thailand and Vietnam are neighbors. The Thai Government has a policy of forging and developing relations and cooperation with all countries, irrespective of differences in ideological, political, economic and social systems. In implementing this policy, the Thai Government has attached special importance to the neighboring countries. It is determined to see peaceful coexistence materialize in the region.

It appeared that for a time this desire for peaceful coexistence had great chance of fulfillment. It is regrettable that for the past 4-5 years Thai-Vietnamese relations have been negatively affected by Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea. We hope that the Vietnamese foreign minister is ready to look ahead with us, because it is a fact that all countries must help each other in today's world. In particular, in the event of a crisis that affects the security of the entire world, no country can successfully achieve its security interest by damaging the interests of our countries. We hope that the Vietnamese foreign minister's visit is a demonstration of understanding and desire for permanent peace and stability in Southeast Asia. If this is the case, it would be a good beginning that could set the form for future relations between countries in the region.

We are all fully aware there are several paths toward permanent peace, but durable peace can materialize only when all nations enjoy complete freedom of self-determination without external coercion and when they can resolve their conflicts by peaceful means, not through the use of force. For this reason, Thailand has always firmly held that the Kampuchean problem must be settled by political and diplomatic means, which is why Thailand is always firmly held that the Kampuchean problem must be settled by political and diplomatic means, which is why Thailand is always ready to listen to constructive and sincere views from all sides concerned with the Kampuchean problem in order to work for realization of the desire of the international community, as stipulated in the framework of the UN resolutions and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

Thailand strongly hopes that the upcoming visit of the Vietnamese foreign minister will help Vietnam to better understand that Thailand wants nothing more than peace and prosperity in this region. It feels that resolving the Kampuchean problem is important and will pave the way for permanent peace, close relations and mutually beneficial cooperation among all countries in this region. This will help guarantee peaceful coexistence between countries in the region and prevent them from again becoming tools for the conflicts of countries outside the region.

We hope that every country in the region and every country concerned will be aware of these factors in providing common benefits and be ready to look ahead and sincerely cooperate in order to eliminate the remaining problems in the interest of all Southeast Asian peoples.

Thailand sincerely welcomes the visit of the Vietnamese foreign minister with the hope that it will be an important step toward permanent peace in our region in the future.

BANGKOK POST VIEWS UPCOMING THACH VISIT

BK080200 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Jun 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Cautious Welcome to a Hanoi Visitor"]

[Text] Vietnam's smooth Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach arrives today for an unofficial visit, following the last stop on a one-year tour of ASEAN capitals, Manila. As always, he is thought to be coming not bearing gifts, but bearing his old line that dialogue between Indochinese countries and ASEAN members is the way to find what he refers to as peace and security in Southeast Asia.

Everyone desires such peace and security, of course. But once again we are fairly certain to hear from Mr Thach himself just how much his definition of peace and security differs from our own. And we are fairly certain to hear from Mr Thach just how little he is willing to do -- apart from being personally genial -- to help all of us in the region to attain that peace and security.

Let us review events of recent years. In 1975 Mr Thach's communists won their way in Vietnam. Virtually all of the world, certainly including Thailand, accepted that victory and accepted the communists of Vietnam as the government of that country. In 1978, acceptance of national governments in the area was discarded by one nation, Vietnam, which invaded its neighbour Kampuchea, overthrew the regime there and installed its own puppet, Heng Samrin, as ruler.

Vietnam then stated -- and states today -- that the world must accept this direct intrusion into the affairs of its next-door neighbour. Effectively, by the same action, Hanoi created a new next-door neighbour, Thailand, by stationing a large part of its million-man army at our own frontier. Vietnam then began arguing an indefensible paradox: Vietnam had the right to station as many military men as it wanted anywhere on Kampuchean soil because the affairs of Kampuchea are internal matters.

Mr Thach and the Vietnamese regime cannot have it both ways. If Kampuchea is a sovereign nation conducting its own affairs, then it must recognise that all Khmers have the right to try to affect events in their country to keep it free from foreign interference. If Vietnam feels that it has some right of sovereignty over Kampuchea (it insists for now that it does not have that right) then it must make its arguments for colonialism on their own merit, not hiding behind the puppet strings.

As always, the Vietnamese foreign minister will be cautiously welcomed here as a senior official of a government with which we maintain diplomatic relations. Our own Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila and others will listen to him, but they must assuredly will also talk to him and tell him of our national concern.

Mr Thach would do well to listen well. What he hears will be the opinion not only of Thailand but of all of the region bar Hanoi and its puppets, but of the vast majority of the world.

He would do well to consider recommending to his government that Vietnam take a positive and dramatic first step to cooling the extremely pressing Kampuchean problem. A good point to start would be to implement the suggestion (and it never has been a demand, as Mr Thach knows) of our foreign minister for a complete pullback of Vietnam's army from our frontier.

That step would provide a stepping stone leading to real negotiations on Kampuchea. Mr Thach might have another step in mind and if so we would be delighted to hear about it. But he should know that without such a first step, peace and security will remain as elusive as ever.

BANGKOK POST REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN KAMPUCHEA

BK080126 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Jun 83 p 5

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Fighting broke out once again inside Kampuchea yesterday morning after a week lull, a Khmer resistance source said.

The usually reliable source said about 60 Khmer Rouge guerrillas of the 474th Division under Commander Mit Sok Peap launched coordinated attacks against Vietnamese outposts in Phnom Mak Hoeun Hill and Ban Kop close to Highway 502 before dawn yesterday.

The source claimed that at least two Vietnamese soldiers were killed and another was captured alive. The attack lasted half an hour, during which the guerrillas said they met with strong Vietnamese resistance.

The captured Vietnamese soldier was said to belong to the Second Territorial Defence Regiment which was reassigned from Battambang to the border area about five weeks ago.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOAN -- The World Bank has approved a \$100 million loan sought by the Highway Department for improving provincial roads and national highways all over the country. The approval came after a team of Thai officials led by Director General of the Highway Department Seri Supsanguan visited Washington early this month. [Summary] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 23 May 83 BK]

NEW RADIO SERVICE -- A 50-kilowatt radio transmitter is being installed at the Krabi provincial radio Thailand, second network, for education in the south. Following its completion, the radio station will be able to begin broadcasting in September this year, 4 months earlier than scheduled. The station is one of the 11 stations the government's Public Relations Department is building under its second network for education. The whole project is financed by a World Bank loan of about 360 million baht. [Excerpt] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 1 Jun 83 BK]

NGUYEN CO THACH VISITS PHILIPPINES 6-8 JUN

OW080933 Hanoi VNA in English 0914 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA June 8 -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach paid an official visit to the Philippines from June 6-8 at the invitation of Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo. The Vietnamese foreign minister was welcomed on his arrival by Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, Deputy Foreign Ministers Manuel Collantes and Pacifico Castro, ambassadors and charge d'affaires of socialist countries and ambassadors of other ASEAN nations.

On the afternoon of June 6, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach laid a wreath at the monument to national hero Jose Rizal. On the evening of the same day, he was honoured at a banquet given by Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo. The banquet took place in a friendly atmosphere. In their speeches, the two foreign ministers highly valued the importance of strengthening the relations between their two countries in the interest of the Vietnamese and Philippine peoples and also of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

On the morning of June 7, the two foreign ministers held talks during which they exchanged views on bilateral questions and on international issues of mutual interest. The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship, frankness and mutual understanding. Both sides agreed to strengthen the relations between the two countries and to solve problems relating to regional interests through dialogue.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has called on President Ferdinand Marcos and Prime Minister Cesar Virata. He conveyed the Vietnamese leaders' greetings to President Marcos and his wife who asked him to extend their greetings to the Vietnamese leaders. The Philippine president expressed his admiration for the Vietnamese people's struggle. He said the sentiments and thoughts of the Vietnamese and Philippine peoples were very close to each other. He also expressed his satisfaction at the result of the talks between the two foreign ministers.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach visited the international rice research institute and conferred with leaders of the trade and industry ministries and various scientific and technical institutions. He also had a cordial meeting with the press in Manila. Present at the official talks and contacts were, on the Vietnamese side, Ambassador Hoang Hoan Nghinh, Director of the General Affairs Department Phan Doan Nam, and Director of the Third Department for Asia Tran Huy Chuong; and, on the Philippine side, Deputy Foreign Ministers Collantes and Castro, the director general of the political department and other high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach left Manila today, successfully concluding his official visit to the Philippines.

'ARMED PROVOCATIONS' BY PRC TROOPS REPORTED

BK071500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] In recent days, Chinese troops have conducted armed provocations against, opened fire at, and intruded into a number of areas in the northern border provinces of Vietnam.

On 21, 23, and 24, May, Chinese troops lobbed more than 100 mortar rounds of various calibers into the Xin Man area, Ha Tuyen, and the areas around Marker Posts 8 and 9 in Muong Khuong, Hoang Lien Son, killing or wounding two civilians.

On 25, 27, and 28 May, dozens of soldiers and many groups of Chinese militiamen intruded into the Binh Lieu area, Quang Ninh. They felled trees for timber and set fire to many hectares of forests.

On 24 and 28 May, Chinese troops intruded into the Dinh Lap area, Lang Son; the areas around marker posts 92 and 93 in Tra Linh; and the Ha Quang area, Cao Bang. They opened fire and looted and destroyed many hectares of crops.

Also during this period Chinese armed vessels intruded into the sea around Quang Ninh more than 100 times, threatening and disrupting the normal work activities of Vietnamese fishermen.

Our armed forces and people in the aforementioned localities promptly intercepted the intruding Chinese troops and countered their armed provocations.

ARMY JOURNAL ON B-09 ARMY CORPS IN PRK

BK071700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Article in June issue of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN by Col (Nguyen Xuan Hoa): "The Lesson of Success of an Army Corps Performing International Duty in Kampuchea"]

[Text] In reviewing the achievements in the campaign to enhance combat strength over the past 4 years, the B-09 Army Corps has learned a good lesson from its experience: Once the operational guideline and policy and the struggle scope and norm have been established, it is necessary to stir up a broad and voluntary mass movement for revolutionary acts in order to promote the will, ability and creativity of the masses, create a great strength to fight victoriously in helping friends, and make the entire unit strong and firm.

In shifting from its original mission of economic building to a combat mission and from the duties of maintaining combat preparedness and fighting at home to fighting in a friendly country, the B-09 Army Corps had to overcome many new ordeals and difficulties which were first thought to be insurmountable. Its area of operation is large and unfamiliar, with unmerciful terrain and adverse climate of scorching heat, dry, and torrential rainy seasons, which causes many diseases. The complicated mountainous terrain has posed many problems and obstacles to the movement and coordination of combat forces, and the enemy situation was very complex.

The enemy forces have their bases on Thai territory and rely on aid from the Chinese expansionists and other international reactionaries to oppose and sabotage the Kampuchean revolution. They were raiding and shelling our friends' strongholds along the border. They used poisonous chemicals to pollute the environment. They penetrated into villages and hamlets to lay ambushes, launch attacks, conduct sabotage, and divide our troops from our friends and the people.

Meanwhile, the unit was faced with very high combat requirements: To be successful in the very first battles in eradicating both the enemy aggressors from outside and the enemy operating clandestinely inside, while cooperating with the allied forces to firmly consolidate the border defense.

Deriving from its experience in meeting the requirements of the unit's political duty, the army corps promptly set the primary goals of the campaign to give the units a high combat spirit so that they can remain firm in the face of fierce ordeals of the battlefield, fight well in all kinds of combined operations -- large, medium, and small -- reach high combat efficiency in close coordination with the friendly armed forces, and help them fight successfully. It is not sufficient to have just a correct guideline. The most important thing is to make cadres and combatants thoroughly understand the guideline and their duty so that they can take action with confidence, willingness and creativity.

The army corps' ideological task emphasized the need to make all cadres and combatants fully aware of their honor and responsibility in performing their duty and understand that to help friends is to help ourselves, and that fighting the Pol Pot clique -- lackeys of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists -- to defend our friends' national border is to fight the enemy of our people and the common enemy of the three Indochinese peoples. This also contributes to the defense and construction of our own country. So, by performing our international duty, we are performing our national duty. We are determined to fight victoriously for both our friends and ourselves. This is the most important political and ideological basis on which to promote the voluntariness of our cadres and combatants to fight and score victories.

In combat, even with adequate preparations there can always be difficulties due to unexpected circumstances which must be dealt with promptly. Only by relying on the masses and developing their creative strength and great role can we overcome difficulties and be victorious. The combat objectives of the army corps have totally demonstrated that the masses can reflect their strength when they have been properly educated and closely supervised.

Most of the difficulties and ordeals as well as many of the newly emerging problems which have been discussed democratically among the people have all been overcome in a practical and intelligent manner in line with the real situation on the battlefield.

We have helped our friends regain power from the genocidal lackey Pol Pot within a very short period of time. However, the enemy fostered by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are still conducting a hopeless resistance. Together with our friends, we are fighting to defend the border and firmly maintain political security and social order. This is an international duty of the army corps.

Another important duty of the corps is to wholeheartedly assist our friends inextensively developing their forces, and to firmly maintain, consolidate and comprehensively develop their revolutionary gains in the assigned area.

This is a fairly complicated and dangerous duty which poses quite a lot of difficulties. Without the proper knowledge, viewpoint and sentiment, we cannot have a high volunteer spirit in performing our duty. At the same time, we must have a correct method to assist our friends effectively, strengthen international solidarity and win a political victory.

While performing this duty, our troops have encountered specific difficulties such as the language barrier, differences in customs and mores, and limited knowledge of the situation, psychology and behavior of the people of all strata. Meanwhile, the enemies have striven to conduct clandestine operations of distortion, slander and instigation to divide our troops from the people of our friendly country. As a result, not all of our cadres and combatants have fully realized the honor and responsibility in helping our friends develop their forces.

To satisfactorily carry out the task of helping our friends build their forces, the corps has paid attention to political education and ideological guidance, making its cadres and soldiers fully realize the significance of this task toward our friends' revolutionary cause and understand and grasp even more firmly the external and international lines of our party and state. Satisfactorily helping our friends build their forces is actually meant to create the basic conditions for our friends to defeat the enemy in their effort to defend the border and social security. Furthermore, as our friends become stronger, we will have the proper conditions for shifting to other tasks.

Along with making everyone thoroughly understand the line and viewpoints concerning assistance to our friends, the corps has also invited friends over to report on the situation and familiarize our cadres and soldiers with the customs and mores of the local people, and discussed with friends plans for coordinated actions and division of labor for each specific task. Aware of their tasks, understanding the set line and viewpoints, and grasping the situation and work methods, cadres and soldiers have developed a high resolve to fulfill their tasks and become more active, creative, and confident in their actions. Thanks to this, the B-09 Army Corps has fought well while effectively assisting our friends.

In 1979 and 1980, assisted by the corps, our friends organized many provincial and district main-force units and hundreds of village and hamlet militia units. By fighting alongside the corps' units, many friendly main-force units have reached maturity and are increasingly developing their capability in independent combat. As requested by our friends and acting upon the agreed division of labor, the B-09 Army Corps has also contributed to building and consolidating the local administration, developing revolutionary mass organizations, and setting up economic and production establishments in many hamlets villages and towns.

Once the corps cadres and soldiers already understood their tasks, they were able to overcome any difficulty with ingenuity and creativity. Hindered by the language barrier in their contact with the local people, they have used the former as teachers and organized classes to learn the language of our friends during the course of their work. As required by their tasks, many cadres and soldiers of the corps can now speak our friends' language. Some of them with a good knowledge of our friends' written language have satisfactorily popularized the line and policies of the revolution among the friendly people. Fully grasping the party's external line and policies and closely associating themselves with the local people, our cadres and soldiers have acquired a better understanding of the friendly people and strived harder to contribute to consolidating international solidarity and the special alliance between the two peoples.

During the first years after liberation, the friendly people had to rebuild their life virtually from scratch. The cadres and soldiers of the B-09 Army Corps devoted all their efforts to helping the friendly people, treating them as their own compatriots. When the friendly people were hungry, the corps personnel cut down on their daily rations, putting aside hundreds of metric tons of grain for the victims of famine. Units belonging to the corps have spent tens of thousands of man-days helping the friendly people rebuild schools and marketplaces. Many cadres and soldiers have also pooled their money and sent it home to buy copybooks and pens for the local schoolchildren.

From the B-09 Army Corps, there have emerged many good examples symbolizing the virtues of the internationalist fighters and of Uncle Ho's soldiers who win the absolute admiration, trust, and affection of the friendly soldiers and people. Some comrades, after picking up lost gold rings and necklaces, sought out their owners to return them. A soldier carried a seriously sick villager on his back for 4 consecutive days from the flooded jungle to his home for treatment.

Such heart-moving deeds and wonderful examples of the corps cadres and combatants have won for themselves the affection and trust of the friendly people. It can be said the greatest achievement recorded by the corps cadres and soldiers during the past 4 years of carrying out their international duty is that they have been regarded by the local people as their own brothers and sons. As a result of this, all the slanderous allegations directed by the enemy at our soldiers have become ineffective. The local people have not only protected our soldiers, but also tipped them off about the hiding places and arms caches of the enemy, helped them with transportation, and put in tens of thousands of man-days to help them build roads. These are the great advantages that have enabled the corps to score numerous achievements and fulfill their tasks satisfactorily throughout their 4 years of carrying out international duty on friendly soil.

During the past 4 years of carrying out the campaign, the corps cadres and soldiers have directed the movement for revolutionary actions not only at supporting combat and helping our friends build their forces, but also at making their unit firm and strong in all respects: political, military, as well as material and cultural life. The success of the B-09 Army Corps is in creating, fostering, and firmly maintaining the mass movement and in vigorously developing the will for advancement, the creative spirit, and the enthusiasm of the masses to solve all difficulties, deficiencies, and obstacles encountered in the task of unit building.

In the spirit of shedding its reliance and dependence on the higher echelons, reducing difficulties for the higher echelons, and avoiding inconveniences for our friends, the corps has made its cadres and soldiers clearly realize their sense and role of mastery in organizing and improving their life right on the battlefield. In this respect, the masses, by developing their initiatives, experiences, and talents, have resolved not a few difficulties and privations facing their life. In the past 4 years, fighting and remaining combat ready, the corps has produced more than 400 metric tons of fresh vegetables and raised 400 cows, 1,400 hogs, and almost 60,000 chickens and ducks. Even at forward positions facing the enemy line, the soldiers have sought ways to raise chickens and plant vegetables, papayas, and many other types of fruit trees.

In their cultural and spiritual life, the cadres and soldiers have also displayed great creativity. Members of each company have built their own clubhouse, even at forward positions, where they are built partly underground. Weekly meetings have been held regularly at basic units to disseminate information and report on the situation. The movement to sing self-composed songs has flourished in the various units. Many of such songs, which realistically reflect the actual conditions of the corps personnel's combat, work, and daily activities, have captivated not only our soldiers but also our friendly troops and people. Military art troupes consisting of key performers of each unit have taken turns in giving their performances at the forward positions. Faced with a shortage of musical instruments, our soldiers have used local material to fashion improvised items such as thin bamboo flutes, lutes made of bamboo, and drums made of barrels and the skins of animals they trapped in the forests. Fighting together, deeper affection has developed between cadres and soldiers as well as among fellow unit members and comrades-in-arms. Many units have organized cultural education for their own personnel; and tens of thousands of dong have been raised to buy papers and pens. The movement to improve education has flourished.

In the past 4 years, the B-09 Army Corps has fulfilled its international duty satisfactorily and reached maturity in all respects. This success has provided the corps with a firm basis for continuing to discharge its international duty satisfactorily and at the same time, created the conditions for it to advance steadily in the current "determined to win" movement and to always remain worthy of its lofty title "Heroic Unit of the People's Armed Forces."

PRC'S CLAIMS TO SOUTH CHINA SEA CRITICIZED

BK080412 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The (HYDROS) magazine in its recent issue run an article by (I. Lacoste), a well known geographer, under the title "China Sea or Southeast Asian Sea," criticizing the Beijing leadership's expansionist ambition toward the eastern sea, which they call the China Sea.

After examining the map of the archipelago lying in the Southern Sea published by China in 1978, (I. Lacoste) found that the Chinese authorities have extended China's border as far as 2,000 km to the south of Hainan Island.

Through this map, the Chinese authorities have reserved for themselves the right to sovereignty over most of the territorial waters surrounding the China Sea. After studying China's territorial claim over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes, and Vietnam's stand as found in its white paper concerning Vietnam's sovereignty over these two archipelagoes, the author remarked that Vietnam's stand, as far as law or history is concerned, has more weight than China's claim as it is based on evidences of contemporary times, whereas China eluded the facts.

Evidences can be found in the following facts: The Hue dynasty in the late 18th century set up a company to exploit natural resources on the Hoang Sa archipelago and in 1933 and 1938 the Indochinese governor general annexed the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes to Vietnam's territory, and built two meteorological stations on these archipelagoes. During World War II these archipelagoes were occupied by Japan and in 1946 they were returned to the French administration, and later to the Saigon regime since 1956.

While (Lacoste) noted that at present China does not yet possess the military means to carry out its ambition of a superpower, because the cultural revolution has upset all its efforts, for this very reason China has to distort history to carry out its big-nation policy. Through this map the Chinese Government regards all the Indochinese countries and Malayan countries under its influence, and the map published by China in 1971 merely exposed China's hegemonistic ambition over a vast area which it called China Sea.

The author further said: Formerly, European map drawers called the sea between Indochina, Indonesia and the Philippines the China Sea because in the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries European navigators used to meet Chinese ships there. But for the Chinese, they called this sea by different names such as the Giao Chi Sea under the (?Ging) and Ming dynasties. It was later called the Nam Hai Sea according to the map published in 1905 under the Qing dynasty and the map published in 1913 under Nationalist China and also in 1952 and 1975, under the Government of the People's Republic of China. Only in recent years has the Beijing leadership used the name of China Sea in an attempt to achieve its hegemonistic ambition over the Eastern Sea and Southeast Asia.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION DELEGATION VISITS GDR

OW080849 Hanoi VNA in English 0736 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 8 -- A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Education led by Prof. Dr. Nguyen Canh Toan, vice-minister of education, has paid a visit to the German Democratic Republic. While there, it was received by Dr. Margot Honecker, minister of education of the G.D.R. The two sides discussed measures to promote cooperation in education between the two countries and exchanged experiences in the training of teachers.

JOINING ECONOMY WITH NATIONAL DEFENSE URGED

BK071150 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Jun 83

[NHAN DAN 6 June editorial: "Combine Economy With National Defense at the District Level"]

[Text] The task of defending the socialist fatherland in the new stage requires that our entire party, armed forces, and people should constantly be on the alert against all insidious schemes and actions of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

Far from renouncing their expansionist policy, the Beijing reactionaries are implementing it in an even crueler, craftier, and more insidious manner.

Acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, they are resorting to the trick of dividing the socialist community and misleading the nations which have regained independence recently in an attempt to isolate and direct the spearhead at our people. They are also implementing a maniacal hostile policy in an effort to weaken, subdue, and annex our country.

We are determined to defeat the multifaceted war of sabotage -- a fierce, complex, and protracted war -- waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. At the same time, we must ensure that the country always has sufficient strength and is ready to vanquish the enemy in any eventuality. Correctly combining economy with national defense and national defense with economy is an important factor in creating the necessary aggregate strength to meet this requirement. This is also a matter of principle in building the socialist economy and developing the economic potential of the all-people national defense system.

The district is an area in which to reorganize production, reorganize, and redistribute labor, and to combine industry with agriculture and production with circulation and distribution. The district is the base for simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions and building a new system, a new economy, a new culture and a new type of man in the countryside. It is also the place in which to implement the local people's collective mastery. According to the party's all-people national defense policy, the district is a unit of the all-people national defense system, a place to implement the local people's collective mastery in national construction and defense, a strong fortress in the national military system, and an area where on-the-spot logistics can be effectively organized to support national defense efforts.

Many districts, especially those located on the northern border and along the coast, have correctly combined economic building with the strengthening of national defense in organizing production. They have coordinated economic efforts with military work and the task of supporting production and the people's livelihood with that of promoting national defense. Their efforts to develop agricultural and industrial production, their science and technology, their service system, their labor distribution, their building of economic and technical bases, and their economic organization and management are all aimed at supporting the cause of national construction and defense and creating proper conditions for the people to exercise their mastery in both economic building and national defense work in the districts.

The districts that have achieved the status of progressive models during the 4 years of implementing the major campaign to develop the fine nature and increase the fighting strength of the people's armed forces have proved that the party's policy of building an all-people national defense system is totally correct. Dien Ban District in Quang Nam-Da Nang, Binh Lieu District in Quang Ninh, Cao Loc District in Lang Son, Ha Quang District in Cao Bang, Xuan Thuy District in Ha Nam Ninh, and so forth, have developed production while strengthening local defense, resolutely frustrating the enemy's acts of provocation and encroachment, effectively countering his psychological and espionage warfare, satisfactorily maintaining public order and security, and actively preventing all enemy sabotage.

Reality has shown that economic building can and must be closely combined with national defense work. Economic building and national defense work interact, create favorable conditions for mutual development, and never cause difficulties to each other.

By simultaneously developing production, stabilizing the people's living conditions and creating a basis for strengthening national defense potential, each district must become a stable and firm fortress capable of ensuring national defense and security in peacetime and successfully conducting a people's war in wartime. The district party and administrative echelons should formulate plans to ceaselessly consolidate and enhance the fighting skills of the local armed forces.

They should build and train the village militia, self-defense, and public security forces, and prepare sufficient reserve forces to fulfill the tasks of annual troop recruitment and wartime mobilization. The district is also the best place for regularly heightening the people's revolutionary vigilance, strengthening their solidarity with the army, imparting to them essential military knowledge, enhancing their sense of safeguarding socialist property, and promoting their implementation of the army's welfare policy in the rear area.

The economic programming and planning of each district and each sector in the district should be linked with the task of consolidating national defense. The district must stand ready to satisfactorily carry out on the spot logistic work and promptly shift from peacetime to wartime economic activities when necessary. In the northern border areas, where the Chinese expansionists are regularly committing acts of provocation and encroachment, the districts must always stand ready to fight in defense of the border, to firmly maintain public order and security, to counter the enemy's psychological warfare activities, to satisfactorily fulfill production tasks, and to care for the people's livelihood.

Along with developing production, the districts must not neglect the task of protecting production work even for a minute. Bridges, sluices, power and communications lines, and oil pipelines located in the districts should be inspected and all people should be motivated to develop their sense of mastery by participating in the protection of these construction projects and by promptly checking all acts of sabotage by the enemy and bad elements.

The combining of economic building with national defense work on the district level should be thoroughly and comprehensively effected in all fields of economic and defense activities. The districts should adopt good plans and concrete and creative measures to stir up a strong mass revolutionary movement, to effectively bring into play their economic and technical achievements, to build an all-people national defense system, and to contribute to further strengthening national defense. Each district must be a stable and firm fortress in the general combat plan of the entire country.

MILITARY SCHOOLS HOLD CONFERENCE ON CADRES

BK080718 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] From 24-28 May, in the 5th Military Region, the Ministry of National Defense and the VPA General Staff held a conference of the military regions' military administration schools and local military schools in provinces and cities.

The conference dealt with matters relating to the planning, training, improvement, deployment, and use of cadres and particularly discussed the training and improvement of a contingent of cadres in charge of local military tasks in villages, districts, provinces, cities, and military regions.

On the basis of studying and drawing experiences from progressive examples such as the 5th Military Region's military administration school, the 3rd Military Region's armed forces school, and the local military schools in Haiphong, Ha Nam Ninh, Hoang Lien Son, and Ho Chi Minh City, the conferees extensively discussed the objectives and requirements for the training of cadres, the organization of school personnel, the contents of training programs, and the supply of equipment and materials for military regions' military administration schools and local military schools. Also discussed was the training process ranging from recruiting, training, deploying, and using cadres.

The conference unanimously approved two statements by the secretaries of the Quang Nam-Da Nang and Gia Lai-Cong Tum Provincial Party Committees which stressed the necessity of placing local military schools under the system of provincial schools and strengthening the local party and administrative committee echelons' leadership over these schools. This is a favorable condition for developing local military schools in provinces and cities.

Addressing the conference, Senior General Hoang Van Thai, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice minister of national defense, instructed military regions, provincial and city military organs, military regions' military administration schools, and local military schools to be imbued even more thoroughly and comprehensively with the resolutions of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee concerning the tasks relating to cadres and schools, saying that these two tasks must be regarded as the main link in the training and improvement of cadres for the armed forces.

The senior general said: In the years to come, military regions' military administration schools and local military schools must effect real changes in terms of quality of training and improvement of cadres and ensure that our armed forces will soon have a contingent of cadres who are sufficient in quantity and strong in quality and who are organized under a uniform and suitable structure that meets the requirements of a standardized and modern army.

BRIEFS

RICE CROP SITUATION -- According to the Statistics General Department, by 15 May, 27.3 percent of the fifth month-spring rice area in the north had formed ears. The hot weather is currently causing severe droughts, which have affected a large rice area in many localities. As reported by the Ministry of Water Conservancy, nearly 250,000 hectares of ricefields have been affected by water shortage and leaf folders have appeared in the late spring rice area. As a result of the prompt spraying of insecticides, the insect-infected area in some 15 provinces has diminished by 7,000 hectares, compared with the previous 10 days. By 15 May, the southern provinces and cities had transplanted the summer-fall rice on some 170,000 hectares. Due to water shortage, the provinces from Thuan Hai northward had planted only 150,000 hectares of rice, or 60,000 hectares less than the same period last year. Dong Thap and An Giang Provinces had planted the 10th-month floating rice on only 3-5 percent of their planned areas. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 May 83 OW]

ASSISTANCE TO KAMPUCHEAN PROVINCE -- Hanoi VNA 3 Jun -- A delegation of Kompong Chhnang Province in Kampuchea recently paid a visit to its Vietnamese sister province of Hau Giang, some 200 km southwest of Ho Chi Minh City. It held talks with a delegation of the host province. The two sides reviewed the implementation of the cooperation plan and discussed measures to promote cooperation in 1983. Over the past few years, Hau Giang has supplied Kompong Chhnang with 1,700 tonnes of seeds of rice and other food crops, more than 100 breeder pigs, hundreds of tonnes of fertilizer and insecticide, many water pumps, and more than 10,000 farm tools. In addition, Hau Giang has provided training for more than 100 Kampucheans in the techniques of cultivation, animal breeding and irrigation. Under the 1983 cooperation programme, Hau Giang continues its assistance to Kompong Chhnang in many fields, especially in vocational training, production reorganization, zoning of crop areas and irrigation. It will soon send a team of experts to Kompong Chhnang. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 3 Jun 83 OW]

AUSTRALIAHAWKE: DELAY OF EAST TIMOR DECISION 'IMPERATIVE'

BK071343 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says he and the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, believe there needs to be a further examination of the situation in East Timor before the Australian Government makes a final decision on its policy towards the Indonesian province.

In recent talks with Indonesia's President Suharto, Mr Hawke indicated that official Labor Party policy which recognizes the right of self-determination for East Timor would be reviewed. His statements have drawn strong criticism from the left wing of the Labor Party and the opposition leader, Mr Peacock. The opposition leader said the Labor Party should have sorted out its policy on East Timor before Mr Hawke left on his current overseas tour.

Speaking in London on the third leg of his 19-day world tour, Mr Hawke said it was imperative for the government and the Labor Party to give themselves as much time as possible before making a final decision on East Timor.

In another development, Mr Hawke has had a telephone conversation with the British Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, on a number of issues. Although Mr Hawke was unable to have a personal meeting with Mrs Thatcher because of the impending British election, he spoke to her and the leader of the opposition Labor Party, Mr Foot, by telephone.

A Radio Australia correspondent in London, (Barry Cassidy), said much of the conversation with Mrs Thatcher was devoted to her assessment of the recent Williamsburg economic summit and prospects for recovery of the U.S. economy. During his visit Mr Hawke will meet the queen and have talks with the secretary general of the Commonwealth, Mr Ramphal.

At a press conference in Canberra late today, the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, said he believed there was nothing in Mr Hawke's statements contrary to Labor Party policy on East Timor. With transcripts of Mr Hawke's statements in front of him, the foreign minister said there had been no justification for some of the more perverse press reports suggesting Mr Hawke had broken away from Labor Party policy.

LABORITES CRITICIZE HAWKE STAND ON EAST TIMOR

BK061016 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Discontent is reported in two state branches of the Labor Party over statements made in Indonesia at the weekend by the prime minister, Mr Hawke, on the East Timor issue. In talks with Indonesia's president, Suharto, Mr Hawke went against resolutions of the ALP's [Australian Labor Party's] national conference by recognizing Indonesia's incorporation into East Timor.

However, Radio Australia's Sydney office says leftwing ALP members will press the issue at the party's annual state conference next weekend and a motion will be put calling for the ending of aid to Indonesia and a total withdrawal of Indonesian forces from the former Portuguese colony.

In Melbourne today, the secretary of the Labor Party's Victoria branch, Mr (Peter) Bachelor, said Mr Hawke's decision to ignore party policy was destroying morale within the ALP.

LABOR PARTY BRANCH URGES VIETNAM AID RESUMPTION

BK070542 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The Australian Capital Territory [ACT] branch of the Labor Party has called on the federal government to resume aid to Vietnam in accordance with party policy.

During his recent visit to Jakarta, the prime minister, Mr Hawke, told Indonesia's President Suharto that Australia would not resume humanitarian aid to Vietnam -- at least for the immediate future.

The president of the ACT branch, Mr. (Robinson), says he has written to Mr Hawke, urging the government to reconsider its position on the issue. Mr Robinson said Australia had been directly responsible for inflicting massive destruction and suffering on Vietnam.

HAYDEN RESPONDS ON EAST TIMOR, VIETNAM AID

BK080201 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 7 Jun 83

[From the "Australian Insight" program moderated by (Margaret Jollo)]

[Excerpts] Australia's prime minister Mr Bob Hawke, has again indicated that the ruling Labor Party policy on East Timor might have to be changed. Mr Hawke has come under criticism from leftwing factions of his own party for what they say is a unilateral softening of Labor Party policy on Indonesia's annexation of the former Portuguese colony.

According to the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, the government has not changed its position on the East Timor issue. Mr Hayden said press reports of Mr Hawke's statements had been provocative and unjustified. In Canberra, Helen O'Neil asks Mr Hayden to explain what the policy is now and whether it is the government's or the Labor Party's:

[Begin recording] [Hayden] Well, it has not changed from the circumstances which I outlined a few weeks ago when I visited there. I was speaking to Bob Hawke -- he rang me from London to assure me, among other things, that what he said was in conformity with what I had said. That very simply is, I declared and he redeclared that we noted the act of incorporation of East Timor into Indonesia; we deeply regretted it -- regretted that there had not been an internationally supervised proper act of self-determination, and we made a number of other declarations, and we entered into consultation with the Indonesian authorities and that consultation is still under way. That has been somewhat productive and we would hope over time would prove to be more productive, not just in terms of the relationship between Indonesia and East Timor, but in terms of the ASEAN relationship and the initiatives we want to take in Vietnam. They are all interlocked.

[Question] What is this mention of changed circumstances affecting our stand on East Timor?

[Answer] I don't know what that's about. I've no idea. All I know is that I've gone through the transcripts which have come down to me by telex of Bob Hawke's press conferences -- and I understand that what I've got represents the full cover of his press conferences -- and I'm damned if I can see the justification for some of the stories which have appeared in the newspapers.

[Question] This includes humanitarian aid for East Timor; but what of the defense aid to Indonesia and the ALP [Australian Labor Party] policy which says it should be stopped?

[Answer] What I have said, what I have said before, what Bob Hawke effectively said by referring to my comment, was that we have a review of the bilateral relationship under way and while that's under way very properly, the relationship continues. You don't disturb it on whim or fancy; you have to carry out a proper review of the bilateral relationship, and that's what we have done and that's all Bob said. [end recording]

Leftwing members of the Labor Party have made it clear that they oppose any softening of the party's line on East Timor and the issue will be raised at the annual conferences of a number of party branches to be held in the next 2 weeks. Again, Helen O'Neil is talking to Mr Hayden:

[Begin recording] [Question] Obviously, in these consultations with Indonesia Mr Hawke -- and yourself in previous talks -- have been trying to get a warm relationship with Indonesia. And sooner or later, Australia is going to have to come down on one side or another at the United Nations. Is there going to be a fight in the party then?

[Answer] We'll make a decision about that matter when it gets closer. In the meantime, there has been a reasonable amount of productive work undertaken between us and Indonesia and there will be more. And I repeat that the matter of East Timor and Indonesia can't be taken in isolation. We must also bear in mind initiatives which we have and which look encouraging -- although I don't overstate it -- in relation to Vietnam. I'll be up there fairly soon and Bob gave me a very encouraging report about some confidential discussions he had with the Indonesian authorities in relation to responses coming out of Vietnam, so the whole thing is interrelated. We've got to understand that we operate in a very complex world and the situation -- geopolitical situation -- in our own region is a very complex one and has to be attended that way. In short, you are not going to bring about a dramatic change overnight. These things take time and they evolve.

[Question] Then the question of Vietnamese aid... [changes thought] We've heard in the last couple of days that it's not on. Is that too in the melting pot?

[Answer] Nothing's changed from what I said when I was going around the ASEAN countries and that was acceptable. Bob said exactly the same thing and for some reason or the other, it has been distorted through some sort of journalistic prism. We have both said that we have not made a decision in any practical sense on aid and will not unless we go through an extensive process of consultation. In the meantime, an initiative we have undertaken in relation to Vietnam leading to me going to Hanoi, is looking increasingly encouraging, and frankly, the Vietnamese have made it clear that aid is not a high priority in terms of the talks that they are interested in engaging in with Australia and, through Australia, with other countries. So let us get our priorities in place, and the steps in some sort of proper succession. As I said to you, these things will evolve and they will evolve through consultation and a process of subtle, sensitive consultation. [end recording]

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO IRELAND, VATICAN -- The former head of the Department of Administrative Services, Sir Peter Lawler, has been appointed ambassador to Ireland and nonresident ambassador to the Holy See in Rome. The posts were confirmed on 10 May by the acting minister for foreign affairs, Mr Bowen. Sir Peter will take up the appointments later in the year and will be resident in Dublin. [Excerpt] [Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 11 May 83 p 9 BK]

DEFENSE COOPERATION WITH MALAYSIA TO INTENSIFY

BK061454 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Indonesia and Malaysia have agreed to intensify defense and security cooperation to create national stability in the respective countries. The agreement was reached during talks held by the Defense Minister General Poniman and Armed Forces Commander General Benny Murdhani with the commander of the Armed Forces Staff, Malaysian Defense Ministry, General [as heard] Tan Sri Datuk Mohamed in Jakarta this morning. The two countries have also agreed to enhance the currently excellent relations. General Tan Sri Datuk Mohamed received the (Bintang Yudha Dharma Utama) medal from the Indonesian Government in Jakarta today.

GOVERNMENT'S NEW BANKING POLICY REPORTED

BK050955 Hong Kong AFP in English 0327 GMT 4 Jun 83

[By Ismail Simatupang]

[Text] Jakarta, June 4 (AFP) -- The Indonesian Government has embarked on a sweeping new banking policy, almost as radical as the 28 percent rupiah devaluation of last March 30 and the rephasing of many large, government projects worth some 20 billion U.S. dollars last month.

Under the banking policy disclosed last Wednesday by Economic Minister Coordinator Dr. Ali Wardhana, Indonesian state banks will be free to fix their own interest rates for credit and deposits. The policy also will drop credit ceilings, leaving the banks limiting themselves.

Observers here view the new policy as in line with a World Bank report issued last month. It stressed the importance of restoring growth in the country's non-oil economy to about 6 percent to provide adequate employment for a growing labour force. The report cited two factors as essential for restoration: the mobilization of non-oil resources for investment and the rapid expansion of non-oil exports.

Under the new policy, Indonesian banks will vie with one another to collect as much money as possible by offering competitive interest rates and lending money at rates as high as borrowers can bear, Finance Minister Radius Prawiro told Parliament Thursday. The lending rates will fall automatically if and when the domestic money market reaches saturation, but they still would have to be higher than the deposit rate or the real cost of money. Higher deposit rates are expected to lure back into the country funds which have been transferred abroad to profit from previous higher foreign rates and as a result of the rupiah devaluation, the minister said.

The government also has decided to abolish the interest tax on foreign currency deposits with Indonesian banks, in emulation of the long established practice in Singapore and Hong Kong.

The tax abolition and the higher interest rates here should cause foreign currency to flow back into the country from Singapore and Hong Kong, the minister said. But he said that the sharpening competition among banks, including foreign banks, in the country will compel them to rely on their own operational efficiency as the central bank will stop providing them with liquidity credit as in the past.

The government still would retain control in certain sectors, such as export credits now subject to a uniform rate of nine percent for weak and strong commodities. The rate was six percent for weak commodities. The concessionary export credit rate, however, is conditional on its being used for exports. In credit uses deviating from the intended purpose, banks will be free to fix their rate.

Other priority credits like small industrial, agricultural, cooperative and small business credits also will retain their concessionary character and remain under control.

A leading parliamentarian, Moslem "PPP" faction Vice Chairman Sudarji, was quoted yesterday by KOMPAS daily as hailing the new policy. He said it was bound to stimulate state banks to be "more creative and dynamic," if they want to survive. But the policy will be a test-case for Indonesian state banks as they will have to operate as "commercial institutions rather than as social organizations," he said.

Meanwhile, a banking analyst wrote in the JAKARTA POST daily the new policy is part of a broader government program to encourage state companies to become self-financing operations. He quoted Bank Indonesia figures showing that as of 1982 the five state commercial banks and the Development Bank of Indonesia accounted for more than 76 percent of the total deposit at banks in the country and 78.5 percent of total bank lending. The liberalization of saving/deposit and lending rates and the lifting of credit ceiling will help accelerate Indonesia's structural adjustment away from oil dependency, the analyst said.

ANTICORRUPTION DRIVE IN ARMY TO START 'SOON'

BK071445 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0813 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Jakarta, June 6 (ANTARA-OANA) -- The Indonesian Army's high command will soon launch an anti-corruption drive within the army to stamp out all sorts of malfeasance within the service. This was announced Monday by Lieut. Gen. Rudini, chief of staff of the army, in remarks at the opening of a preliminary service conference of the army high command in Jakarta.

Dubbed "Operation Katika I," the anti-corruption campaign would be carried out in all of the army's agencies, branches, services and units and at all levels, Rudini said. The army chief said regional army commanders must adopt a "firm and uncompromising" attitude in seeing to it that the funds made available to the army are utilized in the most effective and efficient ways possible and there should be no irregularities to the detriment of the army.

Therefore, an anti-corruption drive would be launched hand-in-hand with a program to enforce administrative discipline within the army's own ranks on all levels, he said.

BRIEFS

1982 CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION -- Indonesia produced 558,445 barrels per day of crude oil in 1982. In 1981, daily production was 199,000 barrels more. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 29 May 83 BK]

NEW OIL DEPOSITS -- Speaking to local university students in Bandung, Mining and Energy Minister Subroto disclosed the discovery of another 50 oil deposits with a total capacity of 200 billion barrels. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 19 May 83 BK]

SRV'S THACH RELAYS 'MESSAGE OF PEACE' TO MARCOS

OWO71213 Quezon City RPN Television Network In English 1100 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] An assurance of Vietnam's commitment to peace has been made. Visiting Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today relayed the message of peace from Vietnam's Prime Minister Pham Van Dong. The message was relayed to President Marcos during today's call of the foreign minister, and Joel Barotilla reports:

[Begin recording] [Barotilla] This assurance was contained in a message to President Marcos by Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong. The letter was handcarried by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who paid a courtesy call on the president. The Vietnamese premier's message also reaffirmed the country's respect for the independence of all countries. It also desires to promote closer cooperation between Vietnam and all other Asian countries. Earlier this morning Thach also called on Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo. The two foreign ministers exchanged views on the Kampuchean problem and regional security. After the meeting, Romulo summed up what was taken up:

[Romulo] I'm happy that we had this dialogue today, which would lead (?a step) closer to other possible dialogues. Only by having these dialogues can we come to a solution of these problems that affect us here in our region. We both believe in peace, in the security of the region, so I believe that with this discussion we succeeded in bringing about an understanding as to our desire for peace and security.

[Barotilla] The Vietnamese official is in Manila in the course of a new diplomatic offensive launched by his government. [end recording]

Holds News Conference

HK080916 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Philippine and Vietnamese foreign ministers [passage indistinct] countries. In a pre-departure news conference, Thach said more dialogue was necessary to ensure the stability and security of Southeast Asia. He will proceed this afternoon to Bangkok in another leg of his peace offensive in Southeast Asia. On the Kampuchean problem, the Vietnamese foreign minister said the ASEAN should set aside the Kampuchean issue in the meantime. The ASEAN has condemned the incursions of Vietnam into Thailand and pressed for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Thai territory. According to Thach, Vietnam has withdrawn 1 division, or about 24,000 men, from the Thai-Kampuchean border.

DELEGATION TO PRESENT PROPOSALS TO UNCTAD SESSION

HK060224 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 5 Jun 83 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] A package of proposals designed to ease trade barriers between developed and developing countries will be presented by the five-man Philippine delegation to the forthcoming sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. The Philippine delegation, headed by Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin, was instructed by President Marcos yesterday to press for the elimination of conditional measures that hamper the growth of foreign trade. The President also reiterated his proposal for a conciliatory approach in working out solutions to economic problems between rich and poor nations which he openly espoused during the North-South dialog in Cancun, Mexico.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata said the Philippines will also emphasize other measures that will help developing countries recover from economic recession, as well as measures designed to interrelate policies on economic growth with social and human development.

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